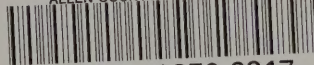


REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

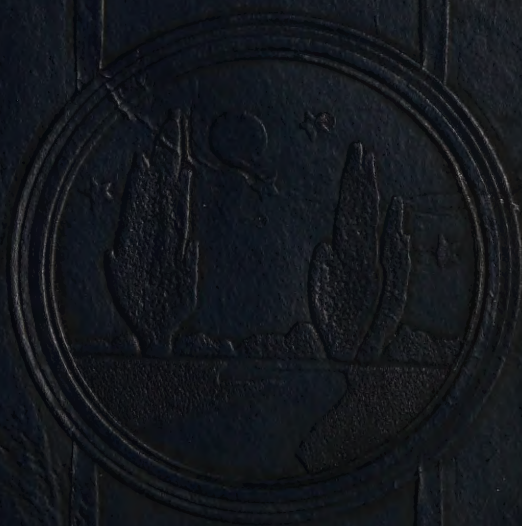


3 1833 02250 9217

Gc
974.902
B76H

2270016

HISTORIC
BRIDGETON
1686 - 1936



Mrs Emma B. Wood Rynick

HISTORIC BRIDGETON

1686—1936



PUBLISHED BY THE EVENING NEWS CO.

MARCH, 1936

Allen County Public Library
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Joseph E. Mears, Chairman

Michael Steinbrook, Treasurer

Joseph C. Lamb, Secretary

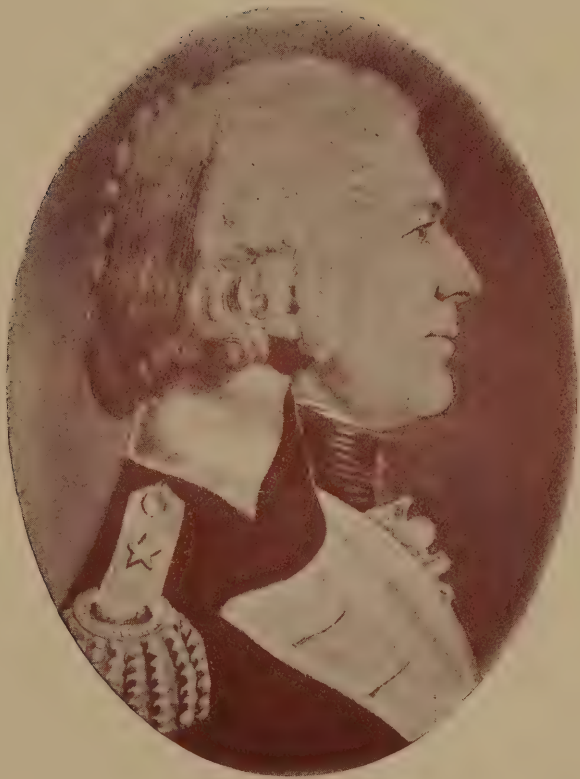
A. R. McAllister, Jr.

Louis R. Katz

Clarence B. McCormick

Charles Gurney, Executive Secretary

2270016



James Giles.

FOREWORD

*This Book Was Compiled to Help
Commemorate Bridgeton's*

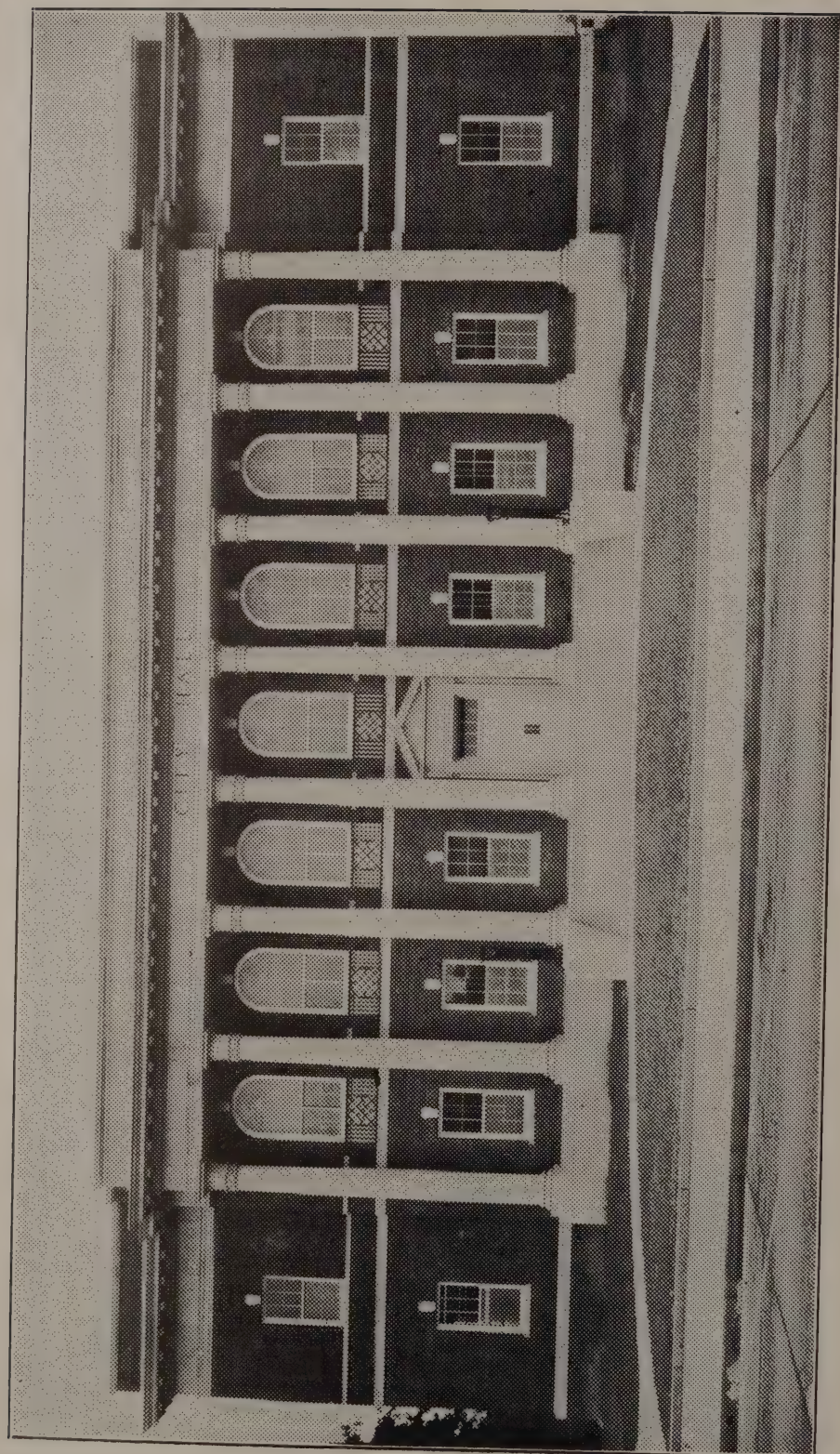
250th ANNIVERSARY

MAY 17th to 23rd, 1936

To those who have aided by contributing articles, and to those who helped sponsor the book by cash donations, the committee and the publishers join in expressing their thanks.

It is hoped that this volume will be helpful to those who wish to learn more about Bridgeton—and it should be read with a feeling of pride by those who make Bridgeton their home.

The Publishers



BRIDGETON CITY HALL

SPONSORS

HARRY ADLER
DOUGLAS V. AITKEN
BERTRAM R. B. AITKEN
DR. B. BERKOWITZ
H. D. BROOKS
WILLIAM L. BROWN
C. FISKE CAMPBELL
KENNETH B. CARLL
FREDERICK B. EDWARDS
MARGARET FRAZIER
RUSSELL HENDERSON
HAROLD HORWITZ
SAM KALEN
DR. LOUIS R. KATZ
HERBERT KLEINHENN
LOUIS LINKER
DR. H. B. LODER
LEROY W. LODER
DR. FRANKLIN J. LORE
DR. E. C. LYON
GEO. MAIER & BRO.
FRANK S. McKEE
WALTER M. McPHERSON
JOSEPH MILLER
MORVAY & SONS CO.
JOHN J. NOLAN
DR. J. FRANKLIN REEVES
HUGH L. REEVES
SEEDS & LLOYD
DR. FRANK M. SHAPIRO
ISAAC SHOEMAKER
DR. M. F. SEWELL
F. A. STANGER, Jr.
DR. BERTA WHALAND

BRIDGETON CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor, Linwood W. Erickson
Comptroller, Michael Steinbrook
City Treasurer, J. Reeves Watson
Corporation Counsel, Samuel Iredell
City Clerk, Charles P. Corey
Tax Collector, Leonard D. Stevenson
Commissioner of Public Safety, Mervin H. Beach
Commissioner of Public Works, J. Boyd Westcott
Commissioner of Streets and Roads, J. Gardner
Turner
Chief of Police, George T. Hamlyn
Sanitary Inspector, John G. Robbins
City Engineer, Ed. H. Maier
City Veterinarian, Wm. P. Doherty

Members of City Council—

George C. Howell, President
William T. Barker
Clarence B. McCormick
Carll R. Streets
Bertram R. B. Aitken
J. Parvin Conner
J. Russell Ridgway

Members of the Board of Health—

Louis R. Katz
Anna G. Faust
G. Milton Loper
Jos. B. McCormick
Lydia Schmidt
Jos. M. Musiano
Edward B. Bright

Park Commission—

David R. Mitchell
Benj. Lee
Henry M. Loveland
George H. Bear
Daniel A. Lloyd

Board of Assessors—

Claude J. Garrison
Edward S. Buck
Charles A. Sockwell

Board of Education—

Frank R. Beakley
Herbert M. Smalley
Louis A. Lewis
William T. Laning
T. Boyd Spiller

Sinking Fund Commission—

President, Ralph H. Parvin
Secretary, Michael Steinbrook
Treasurer, Wilson L. Moore
Mayor Linwood W. Erickson
William E. Mullins

Library Board—

Emma R. Bowen
Mildred H. White
Maraetta Lamb
Vera H. Bacon
Mrs. Warren Garrison

HISTORY OF BRIDGETON

BRIDGETON is over two hundred and fifty years old. The ground upon which the city now stands was long ago recognized by the sturdy pioneer settlers of New Jersey as a suitable place upon which to build a city, and generation after generation of people have come to contribute their share of labor and leave their marks of industry and thrift upon the community. A sawmill, built by Richard Hancock, near the foot of Pine Street, about 1686, antedated every known activity in the community and was the nucleus around which the first settlement grew. Hancock utilized power provided by water drawn from Indian Fields, on the high ground northeast of the city. He built his own cabin and those for his men near at hand. When the first rude bridge was thrown across the Cohansey river at Commerce Street in 1716, Bridgeton had its beginning as an established village.

The settlement of Bridgeton has no accurate date—no available record of the time of the erection of the first permanent group of cabins or by whom—but it is assumed by historians that the first settlers were members of the Fenwick colony, who stopped here in their trips hither and yon over South Jersey in search of fertile land, of springs of water, of game and fish and a navigable stream. A grist mill operated by water power was the first industry in the wilderness that was then Bridgeton. In 1738 Dr. Jonathan Elmer was a practicing physician here.

Previous to 1746, when the General Assembly of New Jersey set apart portions of Salem County and gave it the name of Cumberland County, from the Duke of Cumberland, the then outstanding hero of the Battle of Culloden, Bridgeton was one of a number of South Jersey settlements along with Greenwich, Fairton or Fairfield, Port Elizabeth and others and was known as Cohansey Bridge, a wooden bridge on pilings having been thrown across the river in 1716. There were scarcely a dozen families here when in 1754 Daniel Elmer, on the order of Alexander Moore, owner of the land, made a survey of the town and laid out streets.

Bridgeton had become the county seat town in February, 1749, after an election which was held for that purpose. Greenwich had previously been the point at which court was held, but the election brought the courts and the county business here. In 1752 the first Courthouse was erected near the center of Broad Street. Between 1749 and 1752 court was held in Parvin and Cotting's Tavern. John Buck was the first judge. The whipping post was the principal means of punishment of criminals convicted of high misdemeanors.

For more than eighty years court was held in the first Courthouse, and between 1836 and 1845, after the question of the removal of the county buildings and county seat to Millville was settled, another building was erected on the

present site. The present courthouse was built in 1909.

The town site in 1754 was embraced in the territory between Jefferson Street and a point near Washington Street, the river and Orange Street. What is now the Third Ward was at that time known as Cohansey Township and possessed few residences. There is no record that the streets were ever opened on the original Elmer survey.

Up to the time of the Revolution, Bridgeton remained a hamlet of not more than two hundred inhabitants, but was then one of the largest settlements in this section. The town sent an active and aggressive lot of patriots into the ranks of the Revolutionary Army and among the most distinguished soldiers were Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, who came home after the victory of General Washington a Brigadier-General, Col. David Potter and Col. Enos Seeley, who were also officers of distinction in Washington's Army.

During the pre-Revolutionary days many roads and streets were laid out in the immediate vicinity of "the bridge" and the village became a cross-roads community of no little importance. In 1791 John Moore White came to Cohansey Bridge and built the most imposing house that had up to that time been erected in the community. It was a frame structure which stood near the corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets and was operated as a tavern, later becoming the Davis Hotel. Stage routes were opened to Philadelphia during the Revolution and Post Routes were established about the same time with Salem, Bridgeton and Woodbury on the route. Mr. White was an enterprising citizen and through his efforts and the co-operation of the Potters, the Elmers, the Seeleys and the Bowens the village took on the appearance of order and system. He laid out



THE OLD GENERAL GILES HOME

streets, straightened others, patched up the roads, opened ditches for drainage of the streets and helped spread the good name of the place by prodigal hospitality.

It was during Mr. White's leadership that the old bridge, built in 1716, was replaced by a draw bridge in 1799. Stone abutments were put under the bridge at that time and it was raised considerably higher than it had been. Another bridge was built on the Commerce Street location in 1849 and another in 1875. The first bridge at Broad Street was built in 1869.

In 1792 an enumeration of the inhabitants showed that they numbered three hundred, and the town was growing rapidly. In 1800 it had become the business center of the county and among its influential citizens were Dr. Jonathan Elmer, Ebenezer Seeley, Jonathan Bowen, Col. David Potter, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, James Burch, Zachariah Lawrence, Enoch Boon, John Moore White, General James Giles, the latter having distinguished himself during the war and having been an intimate of the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, General Washington himself.

Schools were established in the pre-Revolutionary period and in 1773, John Westcott organized and taught the first day school. It was a private school and the principal subjects taught were mathematics and the other Rs. The first public schoolhouse was erected on Bank Street. A year later a schoolhouse was built on the west side of the river, then known as Cohansey Township.

The early settlers of the community were a religious people and congregational worship was conducted in the homes of the people and in the open air, under the trees. The Old Broad Street Presbyterian Church was erected in 1792, the funds having been raised by a lottery, authorized by legislature, and recognized as a perfectly legitimate plan of financing the project. The church was completed and dedicated in 1795. Rev. William Clarkson was the first pastor. Jonathan Murphy was the organizer of the first class of Methodists in the community and had a flourishing class in 1791. The Baptists organized in 1798, and the First M. E. Church was erected in 1807.

Bridgeton was represented in the State Legislature at the time of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by Jonathan Bowen, David Potter and Eli Elmer. These men represented a constituency of a trifle over one thousand people.

In November, 1790, Brearley Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted and Gen. Giles was the first Master. The lodge met in the Courthouse for several years and then moved into the second story of the Academy building which was built in 1798 at the corner of Bank and Cedar Streets.

Bridgeton had been designated a Port of Entry for foreign carrying vessels, but its greatest trade had been the delivery of cord wood to Philadelphia, the principal occupation of the inhabitants having been that of wood cutting. In 1802 a mail route was established and daily mail between Bridgeton and Philadelphia was a recognition of the prominence of the community. There were a number of



BRIDGETON'S LIBERTY BELL OF 1776

slaves owned in the town, but the act of the New Jersey Legislature of 1804, providing for a gradual abolition of slavery, reduced that number to two in 1830.

A woolen mill was started in the town in 1811 by Jeremiah Buck and in 1815 David and Benjamin Reeves, of Philadelphia, came here and started the Cumberland Nail and Iron Works. This was the leading industry of the town for years and occupied both sides of the river on the site of Morningside Park.

There was considerable activity in the community at that time and it was recognized as a promising community. The Cumberland National Bank was organized in 1817 and Gen. Giles was its first president. It was through his order for a job of printing that the town's name was changed from Bridgetown to Bridgeton. The first newspaper of the community was the *Argus*, later becoming the *Washington Whig*. The *Chronical* was started about the same time. Farming became more and more general, boating increased and heavy tonnage was provided for the many small sailing crafts that plied the river.

In 1829 the population was 1,736. There was much building, and merchandising commenced to flourish on Commerce Street in the vicinity of the river. In 1830 the first glass factory was erected by Stratton & Buck and the population took a decided jump, there being 2,315 souls here in 1838. At that time the streets were officially given names, all of them retaining the original appellations bestowed unofficially by the residents.

Farmers of the community organized the County Agricultural Society. Doctors organized a Medical Society and in 1845 Benjamin Shepard organized the Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The Odd Fellows instituted a Lodge in 1846 and the same year a packet boat, "The Cohansey," commenced her daily trips to Philadelphia. The next year the citizens built the Bank Street schoolhouse.

Educational appetites had been whetted in this section of the State and in 1852 the cornerstone of the South Jersey Academy was laid. The school was opened in 1854. The old school was a splendid institution and numbers many prominent State and National figures among her graduates. Five years later Ivy Hall, a school for girls, was opened under the supervision of Mrs. Margaretta Sheppard. The South Jersey Institute was instituted in 1869 by the South Jersey Baptists and in 1874 Seven Gables was started as a school for girls and young women.

The Bridgeton Gas Light Co. was organized in 1858 and Stein Edwards started the first canning factory in Bridgeton in 1860 and also fathered the first nursery and greenhouse, an enterprise which stands today as one of the oldest institutions of the city. The breaking out of the Rebellion found Bridgeton ready to throw her best manhood into the fray and the records of the War Department show that only one other community in the country sent as many volunteers, in proportion to its size, into the long and bloody conflict. The Cumberland Grays was one of the first and outstanding organizations to respond to the first call. James W. Stickney was captain and the lieutenants were Samuel T. DuBois and George Woodruff. More than five hundred men left the community, many never to return and others to come home as heroes of the hour.

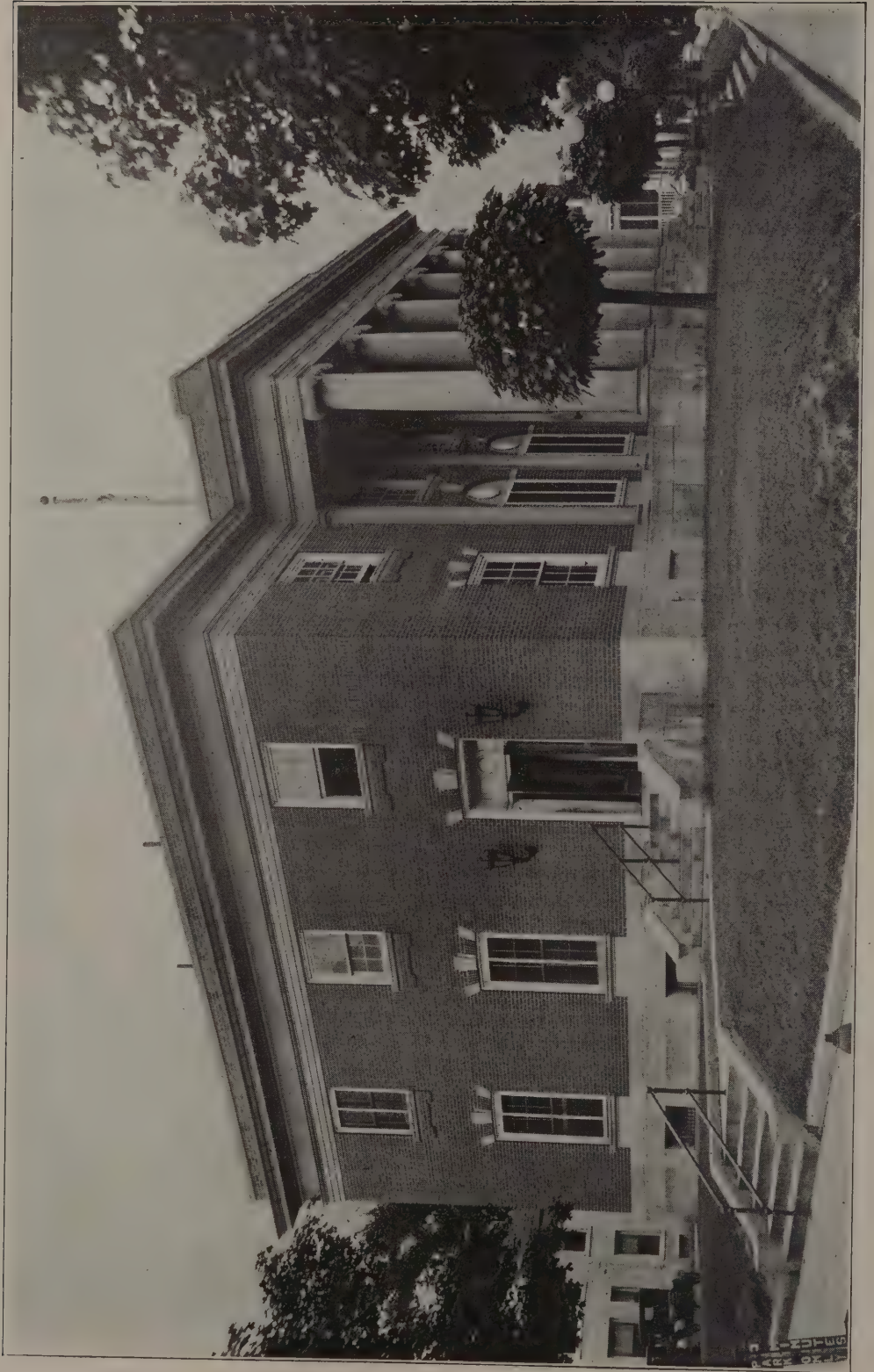
Following the war Bridgeton passed through a reconstruction more pronounced than at any previous epoch in its history. The glass industry took a tremendous jump and in less than twenty years there were twenty glass plants flourishing in the town. The West Jersey Rail-

road was extended from Woodbury to Bridgeton in 1861, Cox & Sons started their foundry and machine shop in 1868, the Broad Street bridge was built in 1869, the city built its water works in 1877, the Ferracute Machine Co. was reorganized and commenced its long and successful career in 1877, Getsinger Glass Co., The Cumberland Glass Co., and More, Jonas & More, followed each other in rapid succession until the glass industry outstripped all others. A Bottle Mould Co. was organized and commenced furnishing moulds for practically all the hollow ware plants in the town. The Bridgeton National Bank was organized in 1883, with Thomas U. Harris as president and James W. Trenchard as cashier. An electric Light Co. was organized and the Lucknow Paper Mill started, both about 1886.

In the succeeding ten years the canning industry grew and thrived along with the farming industry. Six canning and packing plants were built and put in operation and a can manufacturing plant followed as a natural complement. There have been evolutions in industry and many changes in firms and ownership but with each succeeding year there comes an increased production of canned goods and a perfection of the product, so that many of them rank with the leading food products of the country.

The population of Bridgeton has grown steadily and out of consolidations of industry, the broadening of its scope, the concentration of capital and the more and more intelligent use of the wealth and man power of the community Bridgeton has become and will continue to be the leading city of South Jersey.





BRIDGETON POST OFFICE

BEFORE BRIDGETON WAS FOUNDED

By WILLIAM C. MULFORD



WILLIAM C. MULFORD

except the wigwam of the Indians.

Of the fact that they roamed through these parts there is abundant proof in the arrow-heads and stone implements that have been found in great numbers in the fields, as the early tillers of the fields would turn the furrows with their plows.

The arrow-heads are mostly of a flint-like stone not native to these parts, showing that the Indians must have either travelled or traded widely. That the Indians did travel widely is believed by writers on that subject.

The Indians from more distant places needed to come to the shores of the ocean, where they could not only get shell fish for food, but could also get the clam shells from which they made "wampum," their money or medium of exchange. From these shells were cut cylindrical beads, the dark blue or black beads having a greater value than the white. These beads were strung into strings. The smoother and more regular they were cut also the greater their value.

The Indians who roamed through these parts were a peaceable people and mostly belonged to the Delaware Tribe of the Lenni Lenape, meaning "original peoples."

That land that lies out Irving Avenue and along the run was called "Indian Fields." Perhaps some historian will venture to tell us whether the name implies that the Indians worked the fields to raise crops, or whether the early settlers found so many arrow-heads there that they coined the word. We hold to the former view.

One thing is quite sure,—viz— that numerous Indians were here and that the early settlers recognized their rights to the land. Fenwick endeavored to strengthen his title by making a deal with the Indians then here. In the rooms of the County Historical Society is at least, one

deed made by the Indians and signed by their peculiar markings.

When our river was named, it was called Cohansey, after the Indian Chief, Cohan-zick and that name has persisted, even though Fenwick in his will, said, regarding this river "which I will have, hereafter, called Caesaria River."

No Lakes

Back in those early days, just before the white man took up his habitation here, there were no ponds or lakes, prized so much at the present time. All these bodies of water have been formed by men making dams to hold back the water of the natural streams, so that he could use the water power for grinding the grain or sawing the timbers from the forests.

Along the river were no wharves to confine the waters, which flowed between gravelled banks or far reaching meadows. Some idea of how we have now confined the river waters can be had, when we think that the tides from Mill Creek use to reach up the ravine back of our new City Hall to within a short distance of that building.

No Roads

Through the unbroken wilderness there were no roads. Paths or trails first answered for the then used means of travel, which was by the faithful horse, with goods roped upon his back and the men folks often walking by his side. It was not until about the time this vicinity was first settled, that serious consideration was given to roads.

Previous to that time, transportation was by water, which accounts for the fact that all the older settlements are found on navigable streams. When boats were small, the lesser streams could be used, though useless for modern shipping; hence some promising towns did not continue to grow as had been expected. Port Elizabeth, Cumberland County, is an example of this.

Some Early Settlers

The first settlement of our town, in 1686, was an early date in the history of this country. The Pilgrims had come over in 1620 and from that time to the end of that century many English people migrated to America, landing mostly in New England. Many of these found their way to the Eastern end of Long Island and settled Southampton and East Hampton.

The next objective point for these and others in New England was Cape May, New Jersey. One historian claims in recent writings that there were more "Mayflower" descendants in lower New Jersey than in any other one place.

Many families that are or have been well known in or about Bridgeton seem to have first came from New England by the water route. We thus find such names as Fithian, Harris, Osborn, Hand, Barker, Sayre, Brooks, Mulford, Davis, Miller, Baker, Price, Edwards, Ewing, Swain, Leaming and White. Many of their ancestors came into lower New Jersey before this immediate vicinity was settled.

Dates of Other Early Foundings

Philadelphia is recorded as having been founded by William Penn in 1682, though, doubtless, the Swedes and, possibly the Dutch preceded him.

Philadelphia soon became the centre of the early American Government. Deep tide water afforded means of traffic, and it was far enough up stream to make it reasonably safe from possible enemies.

Wilmington and New Castle in Delaware had their beginnings as early as 1638, when the Swedes built a fort near the site of the former city, but their real founding might be placed near 1682, when the Duke of York granted Delaware to William Penn.

The New Jersey town of Woodbury was settled as early as 1681 by a brother of Richard Wood, of Bury in Lancashire, England, hence the name, Woodbury.

Greenwich was planned by Fenwick and his successors to be the principal town in Cumberland County. They laid out a street and lots were sold thereon as early as 1686.

There were some inhabitants living at Port Elizabeth as early as 1720. Mrs. Elizabeth Clark

had the town laid out in 1785 and it was named for her. It was established as a Port of Delivery in 1789, with the Custom Office in Bridgeton.

Land was surveyed about Dorchester as early as 1691, but the town was not laid out until near 1800.

There were a very few houses where Millville is now located as early as, or, possibly before 1756; but the town did not assume much importance until the glass works were started in 1806.

Vineland, like Millville, is one of our newer towns, the plans for same being developed by its founder, Charles K. Landis, about 1860.

Salem is, of course, the oldest town in Salem or Cumberland Counties. Cushing and Sheppard, in their history of these counties, tell us that in 1674, while still in England, Fenwick was negotiating with the English owners for vast tracts of land, with Salem as a centre.

In 1675 Fenwick arrived here and on "October 5, 1675 had the nucleus of the present City of Salem laid out," so that building lots could be sold on what is now Broadway.

English Possessions

Probably only a few persons will stop to think that these parts from the time of the founding of Bridgeton until 1776 were English possessions.

We quote below from a sampler worked around 1760—

"Hephzabah Wheaton is my name;
England is my nation;
Cohansie is my dwelling place
And Christ is my Salvation."



VIEW IN CITY PARK

SOME GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY

SHOURD'S "History of the Fenwick Colony," published in 1876, page 512, refers to one Richard Hancock as having been a surveyor for Fenwick until about 1680. In those days the Fenwick property included both Salem and Cumberland Counties, so that, in making surveys, Richard Hancock was, doubtless, familiar with that part of the Fenwick territory that we now call Bridgeton. Like a good scout, he seems to have kept his eyes open for a place where a natural stream of water could be dammed and thus water power secured for a mill.

Turning to "Elmer's History of Cumberland County," published in 1869, pages 16, &c., we read, "Richard Hancock, who was Fenwick's first Surveyor-General, after his falling out with him, came to the place now called Bridgeton and, before 1686, erected a saw mill on the stream then and since called Mill Creek, at the place where Pine Street now crosses the dam, then first made to form the pond."

A more recent investigation of the records seems to indicate a date within the year 1686 as the time when Hancock did some building, that can be looked upon as the founding of what we are now pleased to call Bridgeton.

Manifestly the place was not then called even Bridgetown, for no bridge then crossed the Cohansey river, but crossing was effected by fording the stream at low tide at a point not far from our present bridges.

A. M. Heston in his recent "History of South Jersey," referring to early surveys on the East bank of the Cohansey River, says "Richard Hancock took up a portion of this tract on Mill Creek, the branch of the Cohansey emptying into the river near the Cohansey Glass Company's property and called Indian Fields Run, and put up a dam and built a saw-mill on the stream before 1686."

Referring to another survey made in 1686 on the opposite side of the river, the same author says, "the upper corner of it was a white-oak tree on the West side of the Cohansey, * * * above the place of going over to Richard Hancock's Mill. This corner tree stood where now is the machine shop of Cox and Sons, near the foot of Hampton Street."

From the above we infer that the Cohansey was then forded at or near what is now called Hampton Street and that the objective point was Richard Hancock's Mill.

William and Theophilus Stewart, in their "History of Gouldtown," 1913, referring to the purchase of Hancock, say "This land, covered as it then was, with heavy cedar, pine and oak timber, was included in an eleven-thousand-acre survey located about this time for the West Jersey Society. This Society was formed by several large proprietors living partly in London

and partly in the provinces. Probably Hancock obtained his title from them. * * * From Hancock's Mill much lumber was sawed up and sent away, for Thomas, a historian, states * * * "a goodly store of lumber went out of the Cohansey to Philadelphia."

From another source we quote, "When the first rude bridge was thrown across the Cohansey in 1716, Bridgeton had its beginning."

Barber and Howe, in their "Historical Collections of New Jersey," published in 1844, page 138, say, "The official name of this part of the country, on both sides of the river, was Cohansey. * * * The first settlement of Bridgeton was made at an early period. * * * The Courts of the County were held at Greenwich until December, 1748, when they were adjourned to Cohansey Bridge, there then being a few houses there."

Judge Elmer's history, above referred to, pages 24, 27, &c., says, "When the Courts were first held at Cohansey Bridge, it is supposed there were no more than eight or ten houses in the immediate vicinity. * * * On the West side of the river a good two-storied house stood a little South of Commerce Street, facing the East. This was built about 1725 by Silas Parvin and was, for several years, licensed as a tavern."

"Cohansey Bridge is mentioned in the minutes [of the Court] until 1765, when BRIDGETOWN is first named. * * * Upon the establishment of the Bank, in 1816, its first president, Gen. Giles, had the name of the town printed BRIDGETON on the notes and this soon became the adopted name."

Cushing and Sheppard in their "History of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties," 1883, described the several houses then scattered about Cohansey Bridge and say, "the old Hancock Saw Mill was standing near where Pine Street crosses the original bed of the stream, close to the hill."

From a general reading of history relating to Fenwick, his colony and his Will, we learn that he planned, in his Will dated August 7, 1683, to have not only a town at Salem, but also at Greenwich, on the Cohansey River. Greenwich anti-dated Bridgeton. It seems that the early growth of Cohansey Bridge was more spontaneous than planned. As early as 1710 we read that small parcels of land were being bought and built upon in scattered places, reaching from beyond our present hospital southwesterly to the vicinity of the Hancock Saw Mill.

Some years later, surveys were made and streets laid out in what is now the central part of Bridgeton. Then came certain industries and the town became a centre of business activity, as known to her citizens of the present day.

Wm. C. Mulford.

CITY GOVERNMENT

By A. R. McALLISTER



A. R. McALLISTER

ALTHOUGH Bridgeton had not been recognized as a municipality, nor its boundaries definitely defined by the Legislature, the City of Bridgeton was known by the name of Bridgeton in 1816 when a Charter was granted by the Legislature to the Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton. In 1833 by enactment of the Legislature a bridge was authorized

to be built over Cohansey Creek at Bridgeton. Prior to 1816 the name was apparently Bridgetown and earlier as the "Bridge" and "Cohansey Bridge."

The history of the City Government of Bridgeton really begins in 1845 when an Act of the Legislature set off from Deerfield Township the land now known as the City of Bridgeton.

In 1858 the Legislature passed an act relating to the lighting of streets and the preservation of good order in Bridgeton City, and in 1864 the City of Bridgeton was incorporated. There were three Wards—The First Ward comprised "all that part of the Township of Bridgeton lying North of Commerce Street." The Second Ward consisted of "all that part of said City lying South of Commerce Street, running from the said Creek to the Township line," and "all that part of said City lying West of said Creek, comprising the Township of Cohansey," constituted the Third Ward.

The first election of officers was held on the second Tuesday of April, 1865. The Charter was amended by acts of the Legislature in 1866, 1867, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. The amendment of 1874 provided for three councilmen to be elected from each Ward of the City instead of two.

The Act of 1875, although purporting to be an amendment was in reality a new Charter. This Act served as the Charter of the City of Bridgeton, down to the adoption of the present Charter act of 1907. Under the first Charter the power to pass ordinances was vested in the Mayor and Common Council of the City.

The Act of 1907 was drafted by James Boyd Potter, then City Solicitor, in conjunction with a Commission theretofore appointed for that purpose consisting of the following persons: Alex R. Fithian, George Hampton, Thomas H. Woodruff, Oberlin Smith, Richard M. More, Edward M. Fithian, Frank McGalliard. By reason of the resignation of Mr. Potter, Albert R. McAllister, Esq., was appointed City Solicitor, and served with the Commission during the latter sessions of that body. William English served as Clerk to the Commission.

The draft of the Charter was submitted to

the Legislature in 1907, and, having been passed by both the House and the Senate, went to the then Governor, Edward C. Stokes, who by his signature made it a law on April 23, 1907.

The Charter provisions called for the adoption or approval by the electorate and the question of adoption or rejection was placed before the voters at the General Election held November 5, 1907. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The first officers in the City of Bridgeton were:

Mayor, James Hood; Councilmen, Charles S. Fithian, David P. Mulford, Robert C. Nichols, Thomas U. Harris, Samuel Applegit, Robert J. Fithian; City Recorder, Daniel Bacon; City Treasurer, Uriah D. Woodruff; City Solicitor, John T. Nixon; School Superintendent, Rev. James N. Challis; Collector of Taxes, Jacob Ernest.

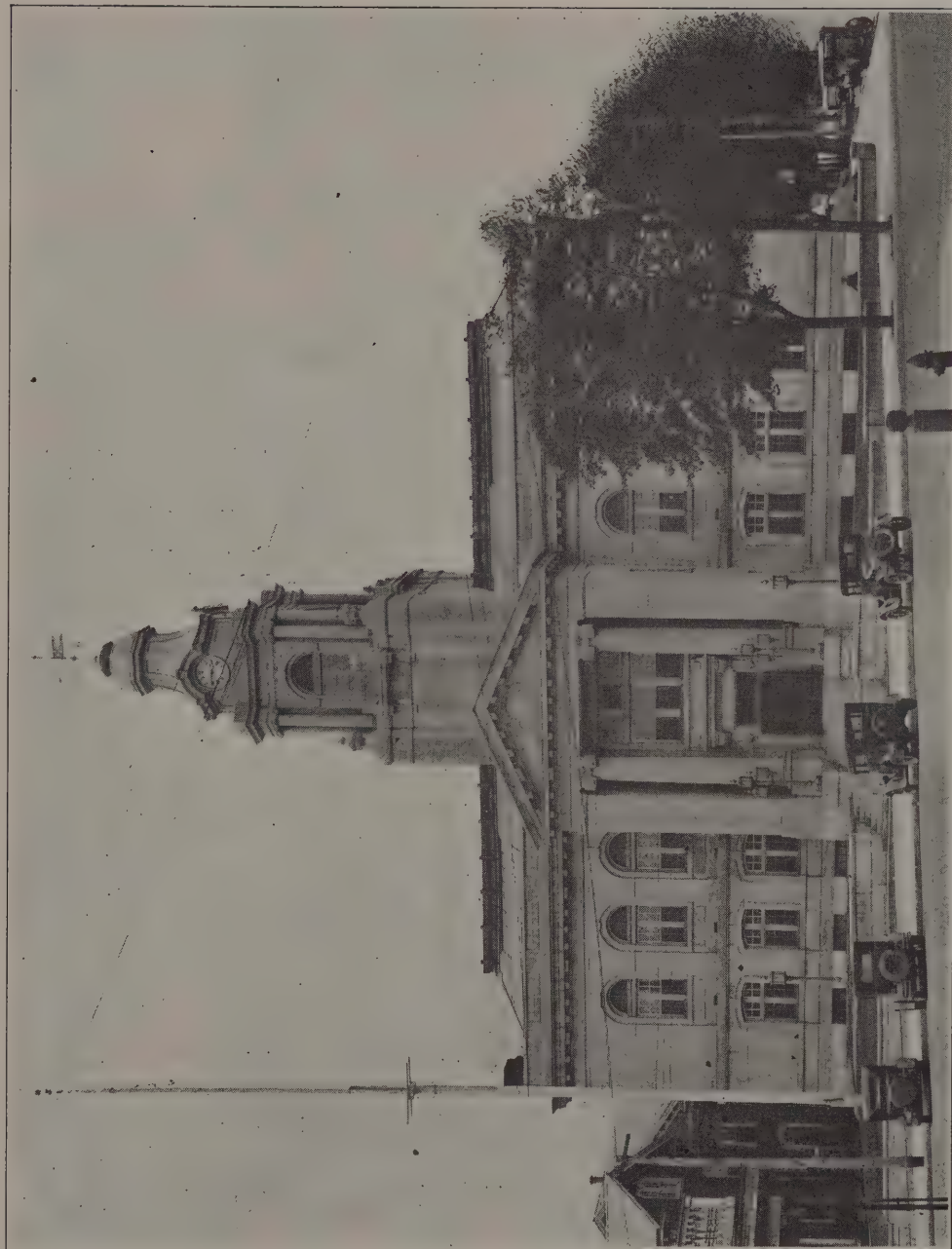
The first to serve under the Charter of 1875 were: Mayor, Seth P. Husted; Councilmen, William Dare, Eli Loper, Jacob Kienzle, Jonathan Elmer, Joseph C. Kirby, C. C. Grosscup, Levi Dare, Charles E. Elmer, James H. Trenchard; City Recorder, William B. Cornwell; City Treasurer, Daniel Bacon; City Solicitor, Charles E. Sheppard; School Superintendent, Robert W. Elmer; Collector of Taxes, Jacob Ernest.

Of these officers, James H. Trenchard and Charles E. Sheppard are living at this time (1936).

The first officers elected under the Act of 1907 were: Mayor, George Hampton; Councilmen, Lewis Johnson, John Glaspell, Charles Stevenson, Howard Smalley, Oscar Whipple, David S. Blew, Elmer Mulford; City Recorder, Frank L. Hewitt; City Treasurer, Samuel H. Hitchner; City Solicitor, Albert R. McAllister; John Glaspell, Charles Stevenson, Elmer Mulford, Frank L. Hewitt, and George Hampton are deceased.

The Charter Act of 1907 was an innovation in City Government in that it provided that at the Annual Meeting of City Council or "within twenty days thereafter, said City Council shall, by call of the roll, elect one competent person as Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings; one Commissioner of Streets, Highways and Parks; and one as Commissioner of Public Safety." It was the thought of the Commission that there should be definite and fixed responsibility for the successful conduct of these important branches of the City Government, with a pre-determined compensation and with direct responsibility to the appointing body.

There have been but few amendments offered during the twenty-nine years which have passed since the adoption of the Charter Act. The original Charter provided that the various Commissioners should hold their offices for one year. The Act has been amended in this respect so that each Commissioner shall hold office for three years, one each year.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT BRIDGETON

BRIDGETON TODAY

BRIDGETON today is a city of more than 16,000 population. In its two hundred and fifty years of growth from a hamlet, sitting down at the ends of a bridge, it has grown steadily and substantially. Its pioneers were sturdy, God fearing men and women from the north of Europe—Swedes, Scotch, Celts and Englishmen, who came to hew a new fortune out of the wilderness and enjoy the religious freedom denied them in their mother countries. They planted themselves deep in the soil, and generations have reaped the benefits of their planting.

Towns grow into cities from certain elementary natural advantages combined with the industry, foresight and enterprise of its people. Bridgeton's industrial growth was founded on its strategic location at the head of navigation of the Cohansey river, and its growth was contributed to by those who came here and saw new opportunities for making a living and founding a fortune.

Today Bridgeton stands as one of the most prosperous and best all 'round cities of South Jersey. She has all those things which make a city a good one in which to live. Blessed with twenty-six churches, all of which are in a thriving condition, she is activated by high moral standards and is faithful to the teachings of its forefathers. Splendidly equipped with school buildings and having an educational system second to none in the State, her citizens are of a high order of intelligence. She carries out in the public school system the same principles that made her a center of learning when the South Jersey Academy, the South Jersey Institute, Ivy Hall and Seven Gables concentrated the youth and intelligence of South Jersey within their halls and class rooms.

No city in the State of New Jersey carries a finer health record than Bridgeton. From its early days sanitation, contributed to by the presence of tide water, was a foremost consideration of its people and this has received its reward in a healthful community, recognized by State authorities long before the present generation came to contribute its share of devotion to the cause of keeping the city well. Splendid water from artesian wells and from the bubbling springs of protected territory and filtered with the most approved appliances, is a real gift to the people of the community. Sewer systems, covering the whole of the city and with provisions for connections with much of the surrounding real estate allotments now being built upon and with storm sewers equal to almost any emergency, means much to the health and well-being of Bridgeton and makes the values of property substantial and stable. All sewage is scientifically treated and disposed of.

Bridgeton has more than twenty miles of paved streets. The city owns its own asphalt plant and new paving and maintenance will be

conducted economically, as it has been in the past, by the city without unnecessary outlay. Much of the more recent program of paving has been carried out under the supervision of former City Street Commissioner A. H. Lupton and former City Engineer Remington. Its success has attracted the attention of the engineering world. Maintenance costs are extremely low.

Industrially Bridgeton is the peer of all South Jersey towns. She has sixty-eight manufacturing plants. Industry is diversified and it is becoming less and less a city of seasonal occupation. Men and women find employment here under the most favorable conditions, and wages are such that with twelve months occupation the annual income of every family equals that of any community in the country. The evolution of industry in Bridgeton from the early wood-cutting days to date, is an interesting study and might be made the subject of a separate article. It has gone the gamut of wood, iron, glass, textile, packing and agricultural industry and each has left its mark upon present day occupation and contributed to our industrial diversification.

The city now has a unit of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., one of the largest glass bottle factories in the East. It has in the Ferracute Machine Co., a press machine manufacturing plant that is one of the outstanding factories of the country. Its products are shipped to the four corners of the earth. Bridgeton's five canning factories produce a total of millions of cases of vegetables, fruits and cannable products that find a market over the entire country. There are other metal manufacturies, industries representing a marine engine of superior quality and sturdiness, lathes, presses, foundry and other machine products. Brass factories of the city manufacture ornamental and art fixtures for churches, banks and clubs and a superior class of lighting fixtures for homes and commercial purposes; also parts for engine and marine equipment.



WOODLAND DRIVE HOMES



BRIDGETON ARMORY

The textile industry is represented by a plant that runs the year round on a common necessity, toweling, and other fabrics. There are several garment factories in the town manufacturing ladies silk and underwear and lingerie, shirts, trousers, wrappers and uniforms. The Martin Dyeing and Finishing Company furnishes many manufacturers with a superior type of this class of work.

Brick, cement blocks and other building materials are made up in the community. Candy factories of which there are three, send their products to all sections of the East. Milk and cream from a widely distributed dairy country is concentrated in the city at the Abbott Dairies, and ice cream is widely distributed. Iron products and pressed metal products, make up a list of industries which furnish employment of a wide variety, in addition to the persistent demand for farm and garden labor in season. Men, boys, women and girls find employment and elder men and women retain their places in industry because of fitness and aptitude.

The farming industry of the Bridgeton community is second to none in the country. The farms are in close touch with the great markets of New York, Philadelphia and the shore resorts, also with Baltimore, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Boston and the same farms furnish much of the product which is canned and preserved within the city. Much of the bulky farm products are shipped by truck to Camden and Baltimore for the canning factories in those cities. There is hardly ever a surplus production in the Bridgeton community and prices are governed only by the production in the highly competitive sections of the country. The largest farm operation in the East is at the front door of Bridgeton and the peach and apple orchards of the Bridgeton community furnish thousands of car loads of the product for markets far and near. The quick freezing and canning of fruits and vegetables also thrives at Bridgeton borders.

The growing of tomatoes, spinach, cabbage and potatoes, together with the smaller fruits and berries, also extensive poultry raising form an important part of the farming industry, which is fostered by an active County Agricultural Board and sustained by Farm Demonstrators and poultry specialists.

Commercially Bridgeton is the leading shopping center of South Jersey, her mercantile establishments being of a high order and the

range of merchandise handled covering most of the needs of the human family. She has one hundred and fifty stores, wholesale and retail, and reaches far and wide into the surrounding country and the smaller cities for trade which she handles courteously, and to which she renders valuable service.

Financially Bridgeton is again in the lead of South Jersey cities, her three National Banks and her six Building and Loan Associations supplying the needs of the community in that direction to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The deposits in the local banks are in excess of \$12,000,000.

The advantages of Bridgeton as a place of residence and as a city in which to engage in labor and business are manifold, and in addition to those things commonly looked for, Bridgeton offers recreational advantages far beyond any community in New Jersey. The city owns one thousand acres of lakes and parks, which gratify every taste for out of door life. The parks have a never-ending charm of the natural forest with the lure of the water, enhanced by hundreds of canoes available at all times for fishing or for the mere enjoyment of floating over its smooth surface in the after glow of twilight. Man has contributed to the enjoyment of the parks by systematic care and beautification, while a farm of high productive value helps to finance the operating expenses of the parks. Tumbling Dam Park affords many amusement features on the shore of Sunset Lake.

The Cohanzick Country Club and its excellent nine-hole golf course provides a rallying point for many social activities for its members and out door recreation for more than eight months of the year. Fortescue, only a short drive from Bridgeton, furnishes salt water fishing of the classiest kind and is a resort patronized by sportsmen from all sections of the East. Many of the fishing parties make Bridgeton their headquarters, stopping at the excellent hotels of the community and driving to and from the resort. The hotels of Bridgeton are headed by the Cumberland, a community-built modern structure of one hundred rooms, which offers a fine class of service and a superior cuisine. The Bridgetonian, the Laurel and the Belvidere are the other hotels which make up a total of one hundred more guest rooms.



WEST COMMERCE STREET HOME

The transportation facilities of Bridgeton are superior. Freight, express and mail are handled expeditiously and passengers find easy movement to all parts of the country. Two railroads enter the city and bus lines connect Bridgeton with its neighbor, Millville, ten miles away. Excellent bus service serves the community north, south and west over hard surfaced highways that has made the city known as the hub of the South Jersey highway system. Routes 46 and 49 cross in the center of the city and at the heart of the retail district. A bus line serves the community between here and Philadelphia on the north, a distance of approximately forty miles over the new suspension bridge.

Bridgeton as the county seat of Cumberland County, with its population of over sixty thousand, has a model government which operates under a special charter which eliminates ward politics from municipal affairs. Its legislative functions are performed by a council, all members of which are elected at large. The mayorality is an elective office and all departments of municipal control are elective either by council or appointive by the Mayor. No city in South Jersey is any better or more economically operated and controlled than Bridgeton and none has a more equitable tax rate and more reasonably appraised property.

Supplied with hospitals, four in number, the newest Bridgeton Hospital being the last word in hospital equipment and maintenance, and three private hospitals, the city is well able to furnish the best of medical and surgical care for its afflicted. A free public library, municipally owned, offers upward of ten thousand books for the reading public and has a valuable collection of books of reference and technical importance. Numerous old documents are on file in its display cases.

Bridgeton has one daily newspaper.

Bridgeton has three moving picture theatres. First run pictures are offered to patrons and all of South Jersey comes to these popular places of amusement. The city has several splendid dance halls, the Armory and Moose Auditorium being the principal ones. The Bridgeton Athletic Association is an old organization of athletes and has a fine gymnasium. This club is the center of baseball and basketball activities in season, the town supporting a city league of

six clubs and playing a good grade of basketball and baseball.

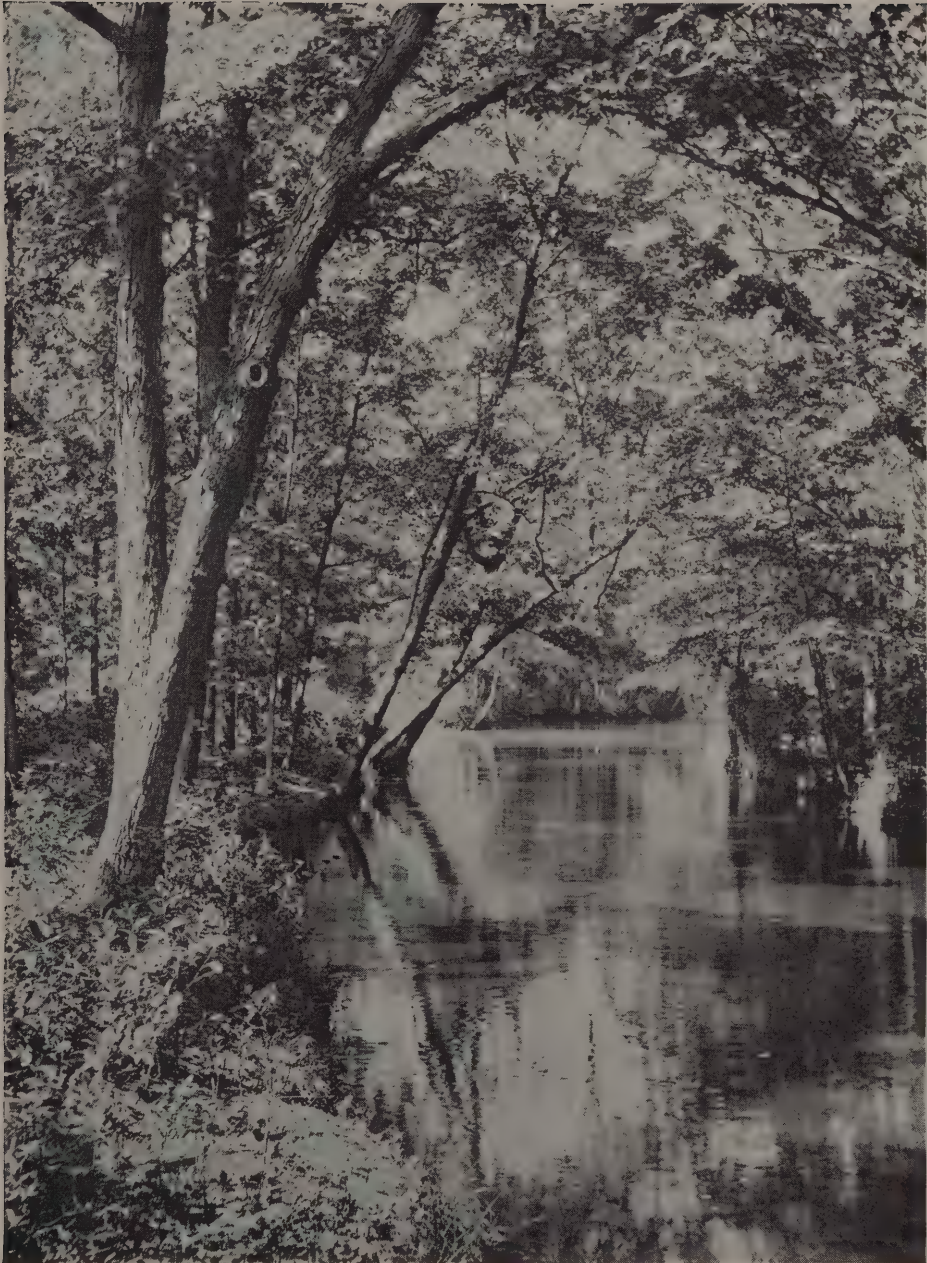
Fraternally Bridgeton is one of the best organized cities in South Jersey. The Masonic fraternity has two Lodges and a Chapter, many resident Masons being high in the ranks of the advanced degrees and also members of the social organizations of the order. The Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Red Men, Junior Mechanics, Patriotic Sons, and other fraternal organizations thrive here and hold a high place in the community life. Shoemaker Post of the American Legion, and Bois De Ormont Post, V. F. W., ex-service organizations which stand high among the Posts of New Jersey each have been hosts to the State Convention of their organizations, the Legion convention having been held here on two occasions.

Bridgeton for several years has had a thriving retail merchants organization. The Civic Club, a woman's organization is a splendid affiliation of the women of the community and they are always found ready to cooperate in constructive endeavor for community advancement and well being. The town has a Chapter of the Red Cross and from before the World War has been doing a noble work. Public health service has been its principal activity since the war and its aftermath, and it has a wonderful record of efficiency.

Bridgeton is a city of homes and is as if it were located in a monster park. The fine old architecture of Colonial days blends into the background of fine old trees, whose life and perpetuity is guarded by a Shade Tree Commission. Modern homes of pure design are set among the older homes and ancient lawns are landscaped to make an ensemble of alluring beauty and comfort. Home life in Bridgeton is one of its leading charms and creates a social atmosphere second only to the circles which surround church life and its social side. Study Clubs, Musical Clubs, Culture Clubs, Fraternal and Social Clubs offer opportunities for self expression possessed by few cities the size of Bridgeton and provides a closing gap between employment periods that nothing else can quite fill. Bridgeton people live a full life and are a great people with the hand of friendship extended to the outside world and a fine hearty, cordial welcome for the stranger who seeks a home and a livelihood within its borders.



VIEW IN MORNINGSIDE PARK



RACEWAY VIEW

PARKS

By WM. A. LOGUE



WM. A. LOGUE

system, is setting an example in this very important present-day movement.

—HISTORY—

The City Park and part of the Mary Elmer Park were originally a part of the water power of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Co., at one time Bridgeton's most important industry. When financial difficulties involved the company a receivership followed, and at the receiver's sale the whole plant and estate were bid in for the mortgage bondholders and title taken in the name of the late F. M. Riley, President of the Cumberland National Bank, as trustee for the bondholders. He subsequently disposed of the plant and machinery. Captain Riley and the writer, as his counsel, realized the desirability of preserving the water power for the municipality, having faith in its prospective value as a source for water supply and other municipal requirements, but more especially as a public playground. The Bridgeton public had for years so enjoyed it while it was the property of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Co. To wake up and find themselves deprived of it would have brought censure upon whoever was found responsible. Public opinion favored the acquisition of the property, and in 1903 the transfer of title was effected to all that part of the park lying east of West Avenue at a cost of \$40,000.

Subsequently, in the year 1914 Miss Mary Elmer devised by will to the City of Bridgeton all that part of the Park system lying west of West Avenue on condition that it be known forever as "Elmer Park." The conspicuous charm of Mary Elmer Park is Elmer Lake, a beautiful body of water, in the setting of its timbered shores.

In addition to the City Park and Mary Elmer Park are Cumberland Park and Memorial Field. The former was a benefaction of the late Clement W. Shoemaker and was conveyed to the city to be used for recreation purposes with the idea of its use chiefly by the employees of

the Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. in which company Mr. Shoemaker was interested. Cumberland Park is now used almost exclusively by the employees of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, successors to the Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. Cumberland Park is more of a playground, but has been put under the Management and Control of the City Park Commission who cater chiefly to its use for baseball and other games.

Memorial Field, upon which City Hall has been erected, was a gift to the municipality by a group of citizens who purchased the land and the building occupied by Shoemaker Post of the American Legion, as a permanent memorial to the veterans of the World War and others who contributed a share in the great conflict. Soon after the municipality took title to the property it was placed in the custody of the Park Commission but when the municipal building was erected thereon its control was taken over by City Council.

Memorial Field is a natural amphitheatre and has been maintained as a baseball field, where the sport is popular not only for league games but games of the sandlot type. Ambitious plans have been made for future improvement by the erection of stadium, an adequate drainage system and improvements which will further its use for outdoor games and general recreation.

The south end of Memorial Field has been reclaimed from its swampy condition and will eventually have a surface which can be made available for another baseball field, football field, tennis courts, volley ball courts, running track, etc. Memorial Field is centrally located and because of this fact lends itself to the creation of a recreational centre for sports lovers and the youth of the community.

The entire area of the City Park and Elmer Park is about 750 acres and includes three lakes of from 25 to 75 acres, beautifully set in the forest foliage, a splendid 100 acre farm and



VIEW IN WATER WORKS PARK

the most charming stream, the Raceway, just one mile long connecting Crystal Lake with Sunset Lake. Following this stream its entire length is the Raceway Path, both comfortably shaded all or nearly all its length. The remainder of its area is heavily wooded and threaded by charming trails. The forest trees are of great variety, oak predominating. Holly and laurel are in great profusion.

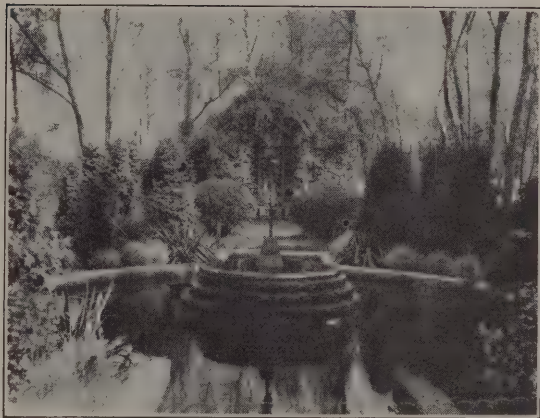
The famous Rocky Mountain Guide and writer, E. R. Mills upon a visit to Bridgeton several years ago to lecture before the Civic Club, was taken over the City Park on foot and pronounced it one of the finest combinations of wood and water he had ever seen, which was indeed a compliment from one who had spent his life in the open spaces and amid most wonderful scenery.

Soon after the acquisition of the Park property by the City an eminent landscape engineer and his assistant from New York came here to go over the property with a view to its development, and were taken over it afoot. They were amazed at the wealth of holly and laurel,



VIEW IN CITY PARK

and repeatedly expressed their wonder and delight at the beauty and variety of the trees and flora. Upon the return trip the eminent engineer said to the writer that it was a delight to be amid its beauties, and although he would like to undertake its development, his advice was not to touch it or we would spoil it. The Commission have been very careful to preserve as far as possible the natural wildness of the place, something which if destroyed could never be restored to that luxuriant wildness which has existed for a century. The appointees of the Park Commission, since it has been owned by the city, have been of one mind in regard to the retention of the refreshing natural beauties of the Park, and in not permitting the encroachment of artificial substitutes. The idea being to give access to the natural beauties but not to destroy them.



FOUNTAIN IN WATER WORKS PARK

Judge Elmer in his history of Cumberland County, says there was a considerable tribe of Indians living west of Bridgeton and another settlement north of Bridgeton, near Seeley's Mill. The late George Hampton, who was an authority on Indian lore, says the gully which cuts across the southeast corner of Elmer Park was the Indian trail which led across to Piney Point and fording the Cohansey landed at the entrance to Judge Logue's property at Inspiration Point, and up the hill by the gully at that point, both gullies having been worn by their travel to and fro between the settlements. Whether true or not, these deductions are interesting. The fact is that these gullies have every appearance of having been worn deep through use, and have existed beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Mention of Bridgeton's Parks would be most incomplete without including Water Works Park, literally the creation of the late W. Dayton Fredericks, Commissioner of Public Works. With the zeal and enthusiasm of the nature lover, which the Commissioner surely was, he developed the unsightly surroundings of the City Water Works from a combination of swamp and mud flat into the beautiful spot now known as Water Works Park—and what could make a more beautiful and fitting monument to his memory?



ON THE RACEWAY

BREARLEY LODGE

By JOHN F. MEYERS



JOHN F. MEYERS

IN the year 1790 Bridgeton or Bridge-Town as it was then called, was a small remote hamlet. The war of the revolution had been ended about seven years; the young men who fought the battles had returned to their homes and had become the leading citizens of the community. By an actual enumeration of its inhabitants made in

1792, the population of the village was about 300.

There were probably not more than fifty dwelling houses in the village. The late Judge L. Q. C. Elmer in his history of Cumberland County states that nearly all the dwelling houses in 1800 can be identified and he enumerates 32 on the East side of the river and 37 on the West side, a total of 69.

There was little wealth in the community, and no one man of large property except two or three persons who held title to lands which afterwards enriched them or their descendants. Nearly all the families raised, killed and cured their own pork and beef, spun and wove their own clothing and bedding, dipped their own candles for illumination, and cut their fuel in the adjacent forests, in many of the houses there were no glazed windows but only apertures cut in the walls of the houses and closed by shutters.

The inn-keeper was one of the principal persons of the community and often not only a member, but an officer in the Church, as there were no public halls. The principal gatherings of the community were held in the village inn. This was Bridge-Town in 1790, the year in which Brearley Lodge was founded.

From the records of the Lodge we find that in the year 1790 James Giles, Esq., Counsellor and Advocate at Law, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and Master of St. John's Lodge No. 2, of the jurisdiction of New York, in conjunction with four other Masons in this vicinity conceived the idea of starting a Lodge of Ancient York Masons in Bridge-Town, Hopewell Township, Cumberland County in the State of New Jersey. Accordingly they prepared a petition and sent it to Worshipful Brother John N. Cummings, Esq., Senior Grand Warden, then acting Grand Master, owing to the Death of the Honorable David Brearley, Esq., late Grand Master of the State of New Jersey, praying that a dispensation might be

granted to Brother James Giles, Esq., to open a Lodge and make Masons.

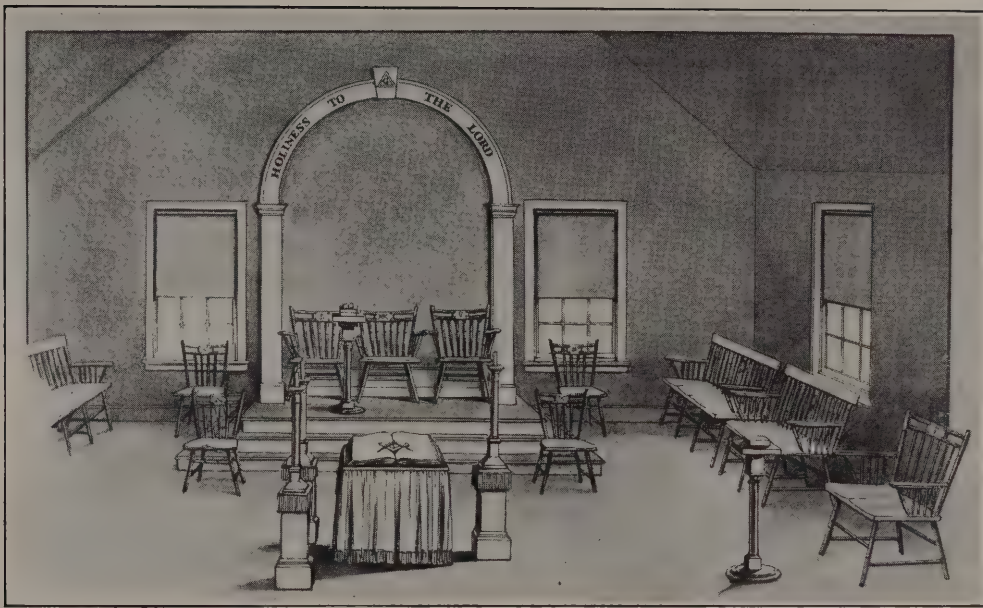
The petition set forth that "as no Lodge exists in New Jersey southward and westward of Trenton, and, that the brotherhood in the southern part of the State are deprived of that friendly intercourse which is so necessary among Masons, that impressed with the importance of the craft, and desirous of extending the happy effects of this most excellent institution to those who are in darkness, they are desirous to form themselves into a regular constituted Lodge, and for that reason pray that a dispensation may be granted to them." In accordance with the prayer of the petitioners a dispensation was issued bearing the date of October 28, 1790, appointing James Giles, Master, and empowering him to open a Lodge, appoint Wardens and other subordinate officers, (This dispensation is being carefully preserved in the archives of the Lodge).

In pursuance of said dispensation a meeting was called on the 15th day of November, 1790, when the following members of the fraternity were present: James Giles, Worshipful Master; Almarine Brooks, Senior Warden; Benjamin Peck, Junior Warden; Samuel B. Hawkins, secretary, and Samuel Dowdney, Tyler. At this meeting petitions for membership were received from Jonathan Elmer, Esq., Joseph Buck, Esq., David Potter, Esq., all of whom were elected and made Masons at that meeting. There being now a sufficient number of members to organize a Lodge, they applied for a charter which was granted to them, bearing date of January 11, 1791.

Thus was Brearley Lodge formed and organized, The Pioneer Lodge of all South Jersey, and the Mother Lodge from which have sprung most of the Masonic Lodges of this section of the State.

At its formation the regular meetings of the Lodge were held on the third Monday of each month. As some of the members and visitors resided several miles from the Lodge, coming usually on horse back over roads which were in horrible condition, in many cases nothing more than a bridle path through the forest, and in order to take advantage of the light of the moon, the time of the regular meeting nights was changed to "the Monday on or before the full of the moon," which is still the date of its meeting.

The first Lodge room was the old Court House which originally stood in the middle of Broad Street, between the old City Hotel and the Sheriff's office. The Lodge continued to meet there until January, 1792, when a committee was appointed to contract with Brother Almarine Brooks, or any other person, for a suitable room for Lodge purposes. The committee reported that they had contracted with Brother Brooks



BREARLEY LODGE ROOM IN 1798

for a room at the annual rental of six pounds, and that twelve pounds be paid in advance.

The Lodge occupied this room until March, 1796, when they again removed to the Grand Jury room in the old Court House. The location of the room rented of Brother Brooks is uncertain, but is supposed to have been near the old Court House. The Lodge continued to meet in the Grand Jury room until October, 1798, when they removed to their new Lodge room, on Bank Street, which was the second story of the front part of the present Lodge building. This building was erected in conjunction with the trustees of Harmony School. The entrance to the Lodge room was in the rear at the North-east corner. The old door is still in place.

In the year 1870 the Lodge, having outgrown its quarters, it was decided to erect a new Lodge building. An agreement was entered into with the trustees of Harmony School whereby the one-story School room in the rear was torn down, and in its place was erected the Lodge room as it stands today.

Brearley Lodge has been particularly fortunate in having in its possession the minutes of the Lodge complete from its inception in 1790. They have been faithfully kept and carefully preserved by the long line of secretaries who have filled that office during the 146 years of its existence. These records fill several large volumes, and as the history of the Lodge is practically coincident, in time, with that of the Govern-

ment of the United States, much local as well as Masonic history may be obtained from them.

The writer has been a member of the Lodge for a period of 46 years. One of the first things that was told him after he became a member was that "General George Washington had at one time sat in Brearley Lodge." This rumor is undoubtedly untrue, as there are no records of such visitation. Most assuredly, had he ever visited the Lodge, some record of it would have been made. The first time his name appears on the minutes is at the meeting of December 27, 1799, when it was unanimously resolved, That "the Lodge wear mourning for six months, and the Lodge room and building be draped in black for that space of time as a token of respect due our illustrious Brother General George Washington." At a later meeting a bill of five pounds, five shillings, and eleven pence, was presented to the Lodge for payment.

Forty members of the Lodge served in the Revolutionary War, eighteen of whom were officers. Four of its members were in the Miami Indian War in 1791, and in the Pennsylvania Whisky Insurrection there were twenty-six of its members, of whom ten were officers. In the war of 1812 the Lodge had forty-nine privates, fourteen officers and one musician, sixty-four in all. Thirty-two of its members fought in the Civil War.

Nine hundred and fifty-six men have joined the Lodge since its organization.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

BRIDGETON has long been a home of lodges or secret societies. Few places of its size have so many, or more prosperous ones. They draw from the best classes of our citizens and are noted for the energetic wide awake character of their membership.

Men have been made better through them. Homes have been made brighter and happier because men and women have attained higher ideals, until today we can boast of many who have made their start, as young men or women, in a lodge room, and have attained high places in the State and national councils of their organizations, and are widely known thereby.

Probably the first lodge to be organized in Bridgeton was Brearley Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M. A dispensation was granted to General James Giles, late secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and Master of St. Johns Lodge No. 2, of New York, authorizing him to institute a lodge in Bridgeton. They met on November 15, 1790, and General Giles was made first Worshipful Master. The lodge was named Brearley Lodge after David Brearley, the first Chief Justice of this State. In 1846 the number was changed to No. 2. They now number about three hundred members.

The next recorded is Brearley Chapter, No. 6. A charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania on April 18, 1816, the first High Priest being General James Giles.

Evening Star Lodge No. 97, F. & A. M., was organized on January 28, 1869. The organization was effected in the office of Judge James R. Hoagland. John H. Poole was first Worshipful Master. They number over three hundred members.

Bridgeton Lodge No. 7, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, was organized nearly thirty-five years ago. This is the fun degree of Free Masonry. Nearly all Masons belong, or have belonged to the Tall Cedars degree.

Cumberland Chapter No. 145, Order of Eastern Star, was organized November 19, 1920. They now have a membership of about two hundred and sixty.

Cumberland Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., was organized January 15, 1846, the first Noble Grand being Martin L. Green. From this lodge members have gone who formed lodges in Millville, Cedarville and Centreton. A few years ago Cumberland Lodge consolidated with Bridgeton Lodge.

On July 7, 1868, Bridgeton Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F. was organized with H. Belmont Willis as Noble Grand. They afterwards consolidated with Cumberland and Cohanzick Lodges under the name of Bridgeton Lodge.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in February, 1869, with Aaron Smith as Chancellor Commander. After a number of years they consolidated with Calanthe Lodge.

Calanthe Lodge, No. 103, K. of P., was instituted October 15, 1874. Samuel W. Wells was first Past Chancellor and James E. Hicks first

Chancellor Commander. A number of years ago Excelsior Lodge joined with Calanthe Lodge.

Komar Temple, No. 240, D. O. K. K., was instituted October, 1921. This is the fun degree of Knights of Pythias.

Damona Temple, No. 30, Pythian Sisters, was instituted in December, 1925.

A. L. Robeson Post, No. 42, G. A. R., was organized in April, 1880, with Samuel W. Wells the first Commander.

Benjamin T. Bridge, S. V. C.

Frank M. Harris, J. V. C.

T. M. Woodruff, Adj.

Frank M. Riley, Q. M.

It served a good purpose in keeping alive the memory of those who served their country in the rebellion. Most of them have gone to the Great Beyond. There are still a few left. The Post ceased to function because of dwindling members and infirmities of age.

Shoemaker Post, No. 95, American Legion, was organized at the close of the World War and many of those who returned are members.

No. 8 was organized as the fun degree of the American Legion; many belong.

Shoemaker Post, No. 95, Auxiliary of the American Legion, was organized in 1919 with Mrs. R. Elmer Shoemaker as the first President. This organization did splendid work in cooperating with the American Legion, but has ceased to function.

Bridgeton Lodge, No. 322, Loyal Order of Moose, was organized August 1, 1910. Francis A. Stanger, Jr., was the first Dictator. A Junior Lodge was formed and its members are absorbed in the parent lodge when they attain their majority.

Hope Council, No. 3, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized August 6, 1867, with fifteen charter



ELK'S HOME

members. It is still a live organization of many members.

Welcome Council, No. 45, Jr. O. U. A. M., was instituted September 12, 1889, with fifty-six members.

Court of the Orient, Sirat Temple, No. 10, fun degree connected with the Jr. O. U. A. M.

In March, 1869, Cohanzick Tribe, No. 14, I. O. R. M., was instituted, with William C. Whitaker as first Sachem. At one time there were two other tribes in Bridgeton but Niagara No. 136, and Ahwahneeta, No. 97, united with Cohanzick.

Tewah Tribe, No. 197, is still one of the largest organizations in Bridgeton.

Patriotic Order, Sons of America, Washington Camp, No. 97, was instituted about twenty-nine years ago. Howard Rennels was the first president.

Bridgeton Aerie, No. 1579, Fraternal Order of Eagles, has about five hundred members. An auxiliary or ladies' marching club is connected with this Aerie.

Royal Arcanum, Cumberland Council, No. 147. Bridgeton Lodge, No. 733, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized in November, 1900. Edward J. Levy was first Exalted Ruler.

Bridgeton Castle, No. 13, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted in 1886. The first Noble Chief was Joseph Arnold.

Ladies of the Golden Eagle, Bridgeton Temple, No. 24.

Lois DeOrmont Post, V. F. W., was organized in March, 1930, and has permanent quarters at 51 North Laurel Street.

Cumberland Assembly, No. 85, A. O. M. P., was organized in 1935, with Edwin Horning, of Vineland, as Master Artisan, and Paul D. Lucas, of Bridgeton, as Recorder.

Liberty Council, No. 1910, Knights of Columbus. Instituted July 14, 1918. George Acker was the first Grand Knight.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel. This is an Italian organization and they have an annual celebration attracting many.

Santa Rosalia Society. Another Italian organization.

Ionic Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., was instituted in 1886. Calvin Pierce was first Worshipful Master.

Ionic Chapter, No. 15, O. E. S.

Mizpah Lodge, No. 108.

Booker T. Washington Lodge, No. 46, K of P. Court of Calanthe, No. 36, K. of P.

O. F. H., No. 24.

Star of the East Assembly, No. 2, Degree of Naomi.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

Cohansey Lodge, No. 167.

Household of Ruth, No. 542.

Tent Sisters.

Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World. Pride of Cumberland Lodge, No. 185.

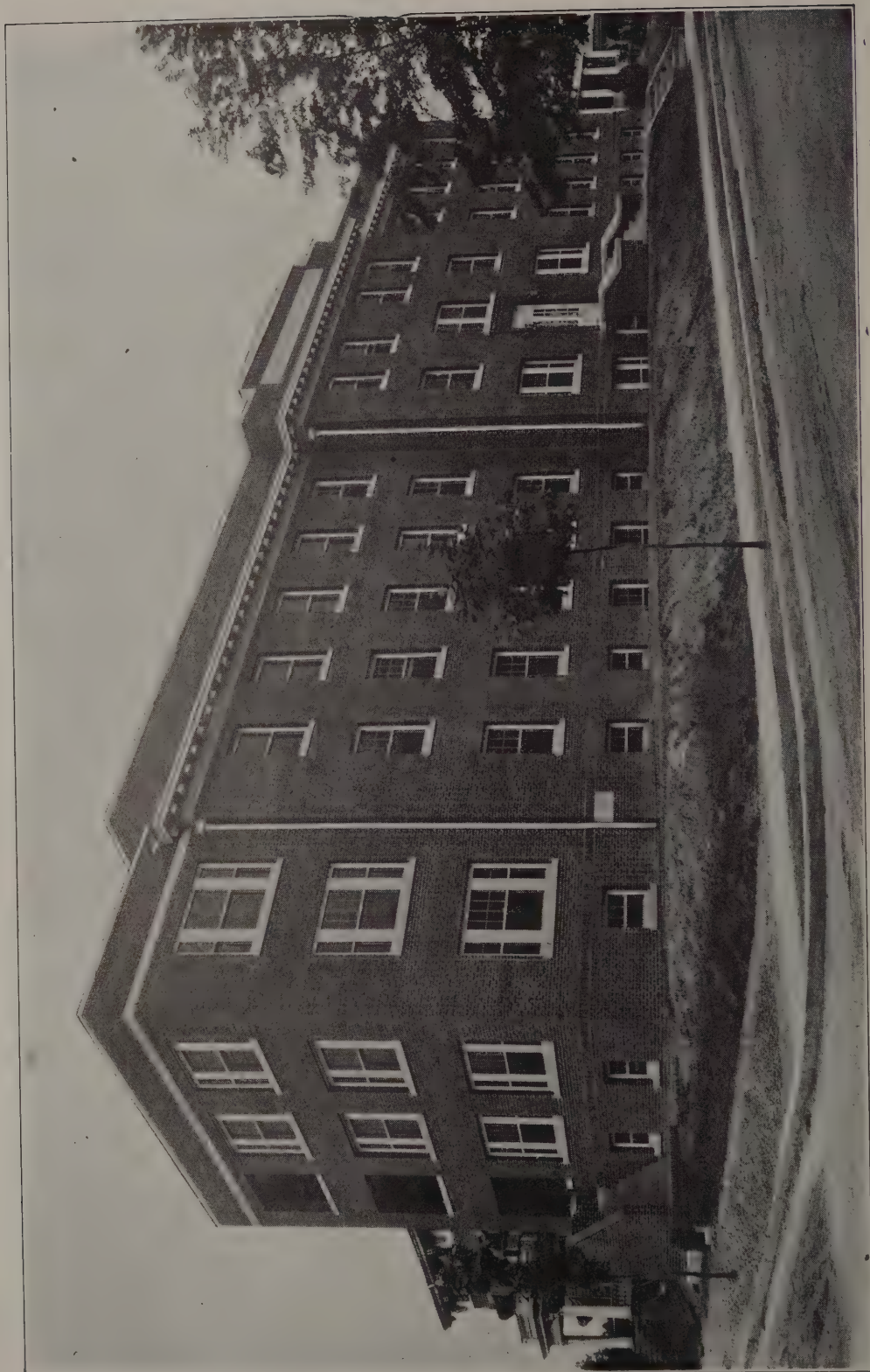
Winona Temple.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Bridge-ton Lodge, No. 129.

Ladies Progressive Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Mechanics.



RACING AT GARDEN STATE FAIR



BRIDGETON HOSPITAL

BRIDGETON HOSPITAL

THE inception, growth and success of the Bridgeton Hospital is largely due to a faithful band of women whose work and encouragement from the start kept heart in the men: they associated with them in the enterprise and did not permit them to falter in increasing the facilities of the hospital as needed, even when ways and means were not fully assured.

In the Spring of 1898, Mrs. Charles F. Reeves addressed the "Seven Oaks Club," urging the need of a hospital for Bridgeton and vicinity. At that meeting the club selected a committee, of which Mrs. Reeves was made chairman, to interview the business and professional men of the city seeking to create interest in the project. The committee invited co-operation from the "Kate E. More Sick Fund Society," and several members of that organization were added to the committee. The committee formed a temporary organization under the name of The Bridgeton Hospital Association composed as follows: Mrs. Charles F. Reeves, Chairman; Mrs. Thomas W. Trenchard, Secretary; Mrs. James J. Reeves, Mrs. Robert J. Buck, Mrs. John Smalley, Mrs. Howard W. Fithian, Mrs. Jennie E. Kirk, Mrs. C. Henry Seeley, Miss Mary Elmer, Mrs. Charles B. Moore, Mrs. Matilda Barker, Miss Martha Garrison, Mrs. Francis R. Fithian, and Mrs. Elisha D. C. Evans.

Several meetings of those interested were held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, with Mrs. Edward M. Fithian presiding and Mr. John S. Ware acting as secretary. The organization of The Bridgeton Hospital Association was completed and on July 19th, 1898 was incorporated.

January 20th, 1899, the R. D. Cole property on Irving Avenue was purchased by the cash payment of \$250 and the assumption of a \$2700 mortgage. It consisted of a lot 110 ft. by 90 ft., on which was a large and well built dwelling which was repaired, and alterations made, and on June 28th, 1899 the building was formally opened as The Bridgeton Hospital. The practical part of the hospital consisted of an operating room, two wards with three beds each, one room with two beds and two private rooms, a total of ten beds. In October, 1903, the adjoining ground, extending the hospital property to the corner of Irving and Magnolia Avenues was presented by the heirs of Charles S. Fithian, deceased and in 1922, Hugh L. Reeves, Esq., purchased a fifty foot lot, fronting on Magnolia Ave., and adjoining the hospital property on the north, and presented it as a memorial to his mother, Mary B. Reeves.

The Training School for Nurses was established in November, 1900.

The brick annex, connecting with the frame building on the north was built in 1909—increasing the hospital capacity to 30 beds—costing with furniture, \$11,000.

A financial campaign with a committee of one hundred workers, Walter H. Bacon, Esq., chairman, was successfully carried out and the sum

of \$26,050.00 was subscribed. The proceeds of this campaign were used in building the much needed Nurses Home and in cancelling the floating indebtedness of the hospital. About \$3,000 was also spent in re-modeling the second floor, building new porch entrance and a brick addition for kitchen.

In 1923, fourteen years later, at a joint meeting of the directors, managers and staff, it was decided that the time was ripe to go before the people of Bridgeton and vicinity and ask for a sum sufficient to remove the original frame building and to construct and equip in its place a modern fireproof hospital building, raising the capacity to 75 beds. It was agreed to make the objective \$200,000.

Plans were carefully prepared and a ten-day intensive campaign was put on subsequently. The campaign was a grand success, the entire community and adjacent townships cheerfully and enthusiastically giving their time and their means to produce the desired results. The campaign closed April 3rd, 1924, with a "Victory Dinner" at the Armory. There were more than 6,500 individual subscriptions. The amount pledged being over \$246,000 and on October 14th, 1924, the corner stone of the hospital that had been looked forward to for many years was laid.

The early years of the Hospital were years of anxious thought and untiring work for the faithful few whose hearts were in the enterprise. It was looked upon by many as an experiment that would be short lived and many declined to support it for that reason. Adequate funds were seldom in hand to provide necessary equipment, and some of the workers became discouraged. It was then, as always afterward, that the women came to the rescue, with suppers, fairs, and entertainments, and tided over the deficits, and encouraged the men to further efforts.

The support of the Hospital has grown with its reputation and the increased knowledge of the public in its work and its needs. A number of people contribute annually to the sustaining fund. Bequests have been made from time to time, and it is now evident, from the magnificent response in the campaign that the Hospital can depend on the people for support when any real need is presented.

Bridgeton now has in full operation the new, three-story Hospital containing 85 beds, equipped with modern appliances, also an additional building used for class room for nurses and dormitory for special nurses and help.

The present officers and directors are President, Joseph H. Powell; vice president, Harry W. Eno; secretary, Henry K. Reeves; treasurer, Ralph H. Parvin; counsel, Russell S. Henderson; other directors, William A. Logue, Hugh L. Reeves, Isaac L. Shoemaker, Jacob B. Jones, Harry H. Hankins, Harvey S. Garrison, Louis Linker, Carl Streets, George E. LeSturgeon, George T. Acker, George C. Howell, R. Winfield More, Frazeur DuBois, Robert P. Ewing, Harvey J. Johnson, and Miles Gandy.



CENTURY-OLD, MODERNIZED IVY HALL

IVY HALL SANITARIUM

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY

For a quiet, restful sojourn amid attractive surroundings, come to Ivy Hall.

Ivy Hall is charmingly situated at the West Commerce Street entrance of Tumbling Dam Park, a tempting region of woods and water, yet not a hundred feet from the bridge over the Cohansey River, which is only a block from the business center of the bustling little City of Bridgeton.

Woody Places

Stretching back from Ivy Hall for several miles, are noble woods of pine, oak, gum, maple, tulip, buttonwood and magnolia.

The fragrant blossoms of the trailing arbutus follow the crimson berries of the Christmas holly, and are in turn succeeded by masses of pink and white laurel interspersed with bushes redolent with waxy, bell-like blossoms of the huckleberry.

Medical Supervision

Ivy Hall is under the direct, constant attention of Dr. Reba Lloyd, a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, a specialist in nervous disorders and a physician of twenty years' successful general practice.

Attendants and nurses are efficient, courteous and kind.

Guests so desiring may have their own physician as well as their own nurse.

Tubercular or other contagious cases are not taken. One may come to Ivy Hall with the assurance of bright, cheerful surroundings unattended by risk.

Desirable Exclusiveness

With about twenty-five guest rooms, includ-

ing those in private suites, the number of guests is limited, and this assures to patrons of Ivy Hall a most desirable exclusiveness, a feature which is uppermost in the minds of the management.

Ivy Hall is about three blocks from the station of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, a part of the Pennsylvania System and an equal distance from the terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Guests will be met upon notification. First class garage accommodations may be obtained.

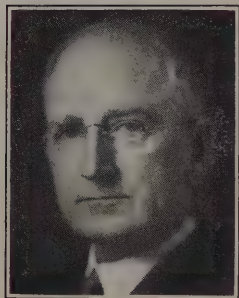


IVY MANOR

The Old Mansion, which is now Ivy Manor, is situated upon a beautiful estate of 200 acres near Bridgeton. Although quickly reached, it is far enough away from the city to escape the rush and roar of the busy world.

FINANCE AND BANKS

By *GEORGE E. DIAMENT*



GEORGE E. DIAMENT

FINANCIAL transactions, since the days of Nebuchadnezzar, according to Babylonian tablets bearing distinct records, have always centered around banks. In European countries, banks were founded as early as 1401 and the world renowned Bank of England was established in 1694. In America, the first bank was established in 1782 in

Philadelphia and in New Jersey there were only eleven banks chartered prior to 1815 of which number, two were south of Trenton,—the Farmers Bank of Mt. Holly and the National State Bank of Camden.

In the year 1816, on February 15th, the Legislature passed "an act to establish the Cumberland Bank at the town of Bridgeton in the County of Cumberland, State of New Jersey." On July 8, 1816, the directors met for organization at Brewster's Hotel, which was the property afterwards known as the Davis House, upon which the present bank building is erected. The Cumberland Bank opened for business on September 26, 1816, in what is now the Library building. At this time Bridgeton was a mere hamlet and the only means of communication with the surrounding country was on horseback or private conveyances, or by public stages moving slowly over muddy or sandy roads. Money was scarce, the country grist mills took their toll from each farmer and trade was largely barter.

On June 27, 1865, the Cumberland National Bank of Bridgeton was granted charter No. 1346 as a National Bank by the Comptroller of the Currency and since then the Bridgeton National Bank was granted charter in 1883 and the Farmers & Merchants National Bank was granted charter in 1909.

In 1816, when "Old Cumberland" opened, the deposits amounted to \$17,408, while as of December 31, 1935, the deposits in the three banks of Bridgeton amounted to \$8,069,158, and the deposits of five thousand dollars and less in all three of the banks, are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This insurance covers ninety-eight depositors out of every one hundred in full.

Besides the deposits in the banks, which are the savings of the people of Bridgeton, there are five Building and Loan Associations which show savings to the amount of two and one-half millions, and many of the homes in the

city have been financed through the Building and Loan Associations.

Our financial institutions today are a great asset to the community, as 90 per cent of the business, whether of the manufacturer, the merchant or the farmer, is done by checks drawn on the banks and modern society could not carry on without banking facilities.

The banks not only receive deposits but lend money for the purpose of financing the farmer until he can harvest his crops, the manufacturer until he can sell his merchandise, the merchant until he sells his wares—all of which tends to keep trade moving.

At the present time there is an extra amount of surplus reserves in the banks, waiting for investment, and can be borrowed for legitimate purposes if proper security is offered. It is not the volume of these reserves that makes banking profitable as much as it is the velocity with which they turn over each year.

The question of banking laws has been settled. These laws are constructive and provide opportunities for broadened service while at the same time giving to the supervisory authorities a degree of control which, in my judgment, can go a long way towards preventing a recurrence of the unfortunate happenings of the past.



INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIALLY Bridgeton is one of the best and most prosperous cities in South Jersey. It has sixty-eight manufacturing plants whose products are distributed to the four corners of the earth. The fair name of Bridgeton is carried on labels and trade marks to every state in the Union and to many foreign countries, and the quality of the manufactured merchandise ranks with the best that is sold on the American market.

The city has a long history as a production centre of staple articles of consumption. She was one of the early nail producing cities of New Jersey and manufactured wrought iron pipe in the early days of the last century and does so now. Ever since that time Bridgeton has added new industries, has consolidated existing industries, has broadened factory output, has increased production, and has improved its quality approaching to perfection. Her industries have become widely diversified and her products have attained the high standing that they now enjoy in all the markets of the country.

From nail and pipe production Bridgeton concentrated on glass and in twenty years after the first glass plant was established here, twenty plants were in successful operation. Hollow ware of all descriptions was turned out here and Bridgeton window glass was known and extensively used throughout the East.

The extensive operation of the factories attracted several related mould and machine plants to the city and foundries and machine shops have planted their roots deep in the soil of the city. From the beginning of one of these has grown one of the foremost heavy duty and high speed press manufacturing plants in the country, their product being used today almost universally in the automobile industry of America.

The tremendous growth of agriculture and horticulture in this country, which ranks high among the producing counties of the Nation, brought about the development of the canning and packing industry. When this industry first started it was a seasonal one and only a limited number of commodities were canned. As time went on manufacturers extended their operations and increased their lines until now practically all the canning plants operate twelve months in the year. This continuous operation provides employment at good wages and makes the industry one of the best in the community. There are more canning plants in Bridgeton than in any other city in South Jersey, and additional plants are contemplated to take care of the constantly increasing farm and garden production of the surrounding country. Bridgeton cans fruit and berries, beets, squash, pumpkin, spinach, asparagus, rhubarb, beans, tomatoes, etc., and makes and bottles two famous and nationally advertised brands of catsup, in addition to packing pork and beans, kosher beans, spaghetti

and mayonnaise. Lines are being constantly added to this big array by a plant for quick freezing near the city.

The manufacture of glass bottles and glass jars in the local field is a natural corellary of the canning industry and a tremendous volume of containers are made in Bridgeton. One plant, manufacturing glass bottles and jars, has an annual capacity far in excess of a million gross bottles and jars.

It is estimated that Bridgeton packs annually upward of 125 million units of food products and ships them to all parts of the country. The long growing season of South Jersey makes this territory prolific in the production of staple food products, and the canning industry is growing and increasing its capacity accordingly.

Bridgeton dyes and finishes millions of yards of manufactured cloth annually for textile factories throughout the East and produces a khaki finish which passes rigid government tests for army uniforms.

Several brass manufacturing plants operate in this city and have records of considerably over half a century of successful operation. One foundry concentrates its operations on brass fittings and parts for marine engines and other machinery made in other plants in the city, also in large and small boat propellers. The pioneer brass plant, The Bridgeton Chandelier Co., manufactured gas lighting fixtures and with the growth of electric lighting made combination fixtures and later concentrated upon electric fixtures exclusively. Still another brass plant engages in art metal work supplying architect's requirements for bank railings and fixtures, church and cathedral furnishings and decorations, in addition to the manufacture of lighting fixtures. The lighting fixture concerns furnish Colonial designs of the purest type and nothing but the best of materials are used.

One of the largest and finest garment factories in the East is operated in Bridgeton and has upward of three hundred employees. It does nearly a million dollars worth of business yearly. This concern takes the entire factory output of one of the oldest fabric plants in the country and converts it into undergarments and night clothes for the ladies. It also manufactures a nationally advertised line of pajamas and outer garments for ladies. Another plant, with splendid equipment manufactures uniforms for nurses, waiters, porters, etc., and does a big business. This plant is a branch of a famous New York house engaged in the uniform business. Still another manufactures retail lines of ladies undergarments. Other garment plants in the city manufacture shirts of the finer materials and work shirts of the rugged and substantial kind.

The city manufactures its own gas, the local plant having been started here in 1858 and its managers state that its service has never been



PUMPKINS AT THE W. T. LANING CO.'S CAN HOUSE, WATER STREET, BRIDGETON

interrupted for a single minute in its seventy-eight years. Electric power and light is supplied to Bridgeton in volume always far ahead of the requirements of the community and the service is growing better and better with each succeeding year.

A Bridgeton soil pipe manufacturing plant fills a niche in the Bridgeton manufacturing hall of fame and produces a line of light pipe and cast iron fittings that is used throughout the East. It also engages in brass and aluminum casting in the manufacture of lighting standards and related lines.

The city is a large producer of ice and many of the fruit and vegetable car load and truck shipments are iced in this city as they start for the markets of the West and Northeast. Ice cream is made here in large quantities from milk assembled from the prosperous dairy farms of the vicinity, and is distributed throughout the territory.

The poultry industry is growing rapidly in Bridgeton and vicinity and local concerns are large shippers of eggs and dressed and live poultry. The locality is peculiarly well fitted to successful poultry raising and egg production

and South Jersey poultry and eggs command fancy prices in the Philadelphia, New York and Boston markets.

One of the sturdiest and best marine engines in the country is manufactured in Bridgeton, together with hoists and related machinery for use on oyster, fishing and coast-wise traveling vessels.

Bridgeton is a great shipping centre for tomatoes and potatoes, in addition to fruit and vegetables, and hundreds of car loads of these commodities are sent to the markets of the country annually.

The city manufactures many other commodities for its own consumption as well as for distribution to the surrounding territory. These contribute to the diversification of industry and are the means of furnishing employment to labor at all times of the year.

There are many opportunities for still further industrial expansion in Bridgeton. Fine factory sites are located along both the railroads and the navigable Cohansey river and an active and energetic industrial committee, as well as an industrial development corporation will lend a helping hand to deserving concerns seeking location in the Gem of Jersey.

A MERCANTILE CENTRE

BRIDGETON became the foremost retail, as well as wholesale, merchandising centre of this section of New Jersey during the Revolutionary War. It has maintained its position as the leading merchandising centre of South Jersey ever since.

The location of the town at the head of navigation of the Cohansey river and at the only bridge across the river on the path of eastern and western travel across the State contributed early to this advantage, which the city has enjoyed for two hundred and fifty years.

Business came here naturally by reason of its location and Bridgeton merchants have attracted and held their trade by reason of their service, courtesy and readiness to supply the needs and desires of those who came here to buy.

In its early days merchandising was primitive and the few wants of the people were easily supplied. Merchants traveled to Philadelphia and brought back with them the few dry goods necessities of a few hundred families who made their own yarns, and knitted and wove their own cloth for the garments they wore. They brought their tea and coffee and staple hardware, calico and linens, and set them down in vacant rooms with little pretense of displaying them advantageously.

As the wants of the community increased there were enterprising merchants ready to supply them and ready and willing to meet the competition that grew with the increased population and the multiplication of the interests and activities of the people.

The early stores of Bridgeton dealt in widely diversified lines of merchandise and the old-time merchant handled in a limited way in his general store the same things that are now handled in the large department stores. By slow degrees he commenced to specialize, excluding certain lines from his shelves and increasing the volume and completeness of others. Such moves attracted new merchants to the town and Bridgeton grew and broadened its service to the buying public as fast as it increased—always just a few steps ahead of competitive towns and cities around her.

Commerce Street on both sides of the river was the heart of the business section for nearly a hundred years and after that time business concentrated about the Tavern at the corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets and spread in three directions. Stores multiplied and increased in importance as population increased and roads became better. Bigger and better buildings were erected for exclusive use as stores and Bridgeton realized its position in the commercial world.

Every decade has witnessed improvements in retailing in the city. More and more money has been invested in buildings, in equipment, in service and in merchandise, and greater effort has been made to supply the constantly growing demand for Bridgeton merchandise. Store rooms have been furnished with the latest fixtures for displaying merchandise and store fronts and

show windows are being fashioned after designs of the larger city stores. These changes give the retail district of Bridgeton a metropolitan appearance and contribute much to successful merchandising.

The Bridgeton Stores are well lighted with both gas and electricity and the retail district is one of the best lighted sections of the city and ranks first in South Jersey.

Bridgeton merchants maintain a high order of store service. Their clerks are competently trained and possess real knowledge of the goods they handle, and are able to pass it along to their trade to their mutual advantage. It is a pleasure to enter a Bridgeton store and note the courtesy, affability and real helpfulness of the corps of assistants, most of whom are capable and obliging salespeople.

Bridgeton merchants are intelligent advertisers and are firm advocates of honesty in advertising. They realize that no permanent good can come out of not keeping faith with their trade and upon their policy of quality merchandise at the lowest possible price consistent therewith, they have built their fortunes, which evidence themselves in modern establishments well stocked with the best and latest the market affords.

Bridgeton is well supplied with department stores and many establishments whose merchandise makes it unnecessary for people of this territory to go away from their home centre to supply their every need and desire. Bridgeton merchants compete with the large city stores and mail order houses, and do not complain about this type of competition. They sell honest merchandise at fair prices and enjoy the confidence of a trade territory that represents a population of approximately 100,000 people. Competition is the life of trade and Bridgeton merchants compete.

The population of South Jersey within a radius of thirty miles is well served by Bridgeton merchants and it continues to come here in increasing numbers. Youth will be served and every coming generation of South Jersey youth comes here for the latest styles and the multiplicity of attractions that develop about the retail section of Bridgeton.

Splendid hard surfaced roads have made Bridgeton a merchandising and recreational centre for the automobile trade and superior bus service makes the town easily accessible for residents of the four agricultural counties of South Jersey, Gloucester, Salem, Cape May and Cumberland. Four bus lines makes Bridgeton their terminals while the city is the terminal of both the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Railway and the Central Railway of New Jersey. All lines and railroads combine to give almost continuous service to the city and make it the one most accessible city in South Jersey.

Merchants appreciate this transportation service and the good roads and are keeping fully abreast of the times in their efforts to serve the big population faithfully and to its entire satisfaction.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

By *REV. ROBERT R. THOMPSON*



REV. R. R. THOMPSON

are some twenty-five different religious organizations existing in it.

BRIDGETON has always been noted for the prevalence in it of the influence of Christianity. In the early settlement of the town religious services were established in it and have ever been maintained throughout its history. As the town has grown in population religious organizations have multiplied within its domains until now there

efficient pastors. Visitors are always gladly welcomed to them. The attendance upon them is as good as can be found anywhere especially at the morning services.



WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A splendid fraternal spirit exists among the pastors and people of these churches unsurpassed anywhere. A ministerial organization includes all the pastors of the Protestant Churches of the city and surrounding territory. It meets once a month and is a vital moral and religious force in the community as well as a most congenial centre of social intercourse. While there is no church Federation organization in the city the churches co-operate in various community religious matters. An organization known as



WESLEY MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH

Those of the larger denominations of America in Bridgeton having churches are: Methodist, five; Presbyterian, four; Baptist, three; Methodist Protestant, two; Lutheran, two; Episcopal, one; Catholic, one; colored churches, three; Seventh Day Adventists, one. These churches hold their regular Sunday and week-day services and have

the Bridgeton Board of Christian Education, organized sixteen years ago, has been a most potent medium for the churches to co-operate in community religious activities. Through this Board, Bridgeton was the first town in South Jersey, south of Pitman, to engage in modern religious educational work outside of what is regularly done in the Sunday Schools.



CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH

Years ago it organized the Daily Vacation Bible Schools and has successfully and efficiently carried them on for successive summers with from 350 to 400 children enrolled in them, receiving religious instruction for four weeks according to modern methods. The Board has also fostered each winter season a Community Teachers Training Class of high rank.

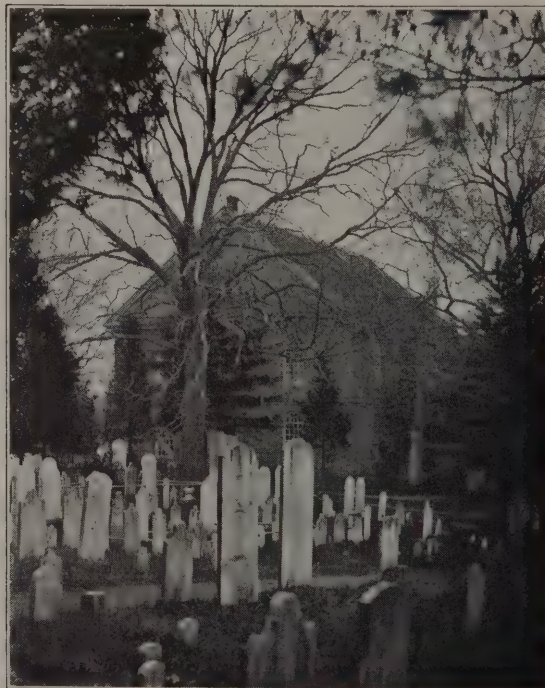


CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE

As churches are an asset to any community, and an attraction to many who wish to make such their home, Bridgeton, because of her religious organizations and their activities in religious work is in this particular a most inviting place to home seekers. Parents will find for themselves and for their children helpful moral and religious agencies at work here.

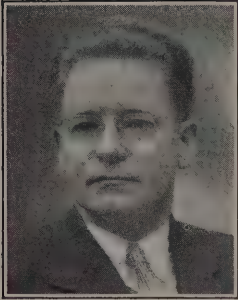


OLD BROAD STREET CHURCH

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN BRIDGETON

By *CHESTER ROBBINS*

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS



CHESTER ROBBINS

IT is interesting to a student of the history of education to note how the early educational progress of Bridgeton parallels the development of education in the Middle Colonies. In these colonies, education was generally considered to be the responsibility of the parents or the church. It was customary for parents to pay for the education of

their children. Frequently, the minister of the church was also the teacher of the school.

There are records to show that as early as 1773 a private school was conducted in Bridgeton by John Westcott. An example of the influence of the clergy upon education in Bridgeton was the enterprise of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, pastor of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, who conducted a classical school in Bridgeton from 1780-1785. The same Mr. Hunter formed a stock company for the purpose of building the Bridgeton Academy, but for some reason the enterprise was never completed.

The Society of Friends also exerted a strong influence upon education. About 1792 Mark Miller, a member of this religious organization, deeded a lot for educational purposes at the corner of what is now Giles and Academy Streets. For many years there was a school at this location. The Board of Education still holds the deed to this lot.

Before 1751, secondary education in the colonies had been exclusively college preparatory and stressed classical subjects. In 1751, in the city of Philadelphia, Franklin's Academy was founded. This was the first academy in America and evolved into the University of Pennsylvania. The first academy to be founded in New Jersey was the Newark Academy, established in 1774. These academies stressed the more practical subjects, including oratory, algebra, geometry, surveying, astronomy, botany and chemistry.

A new impetus was given to the Academy movement after the Revolutionary War and marked progress was made after 1800. Again Bridgeton followed the general trend in educational progress. In 1797, some of the leading citizens of Bridgeton joined with Brearley Lodge to erect the Harmony Academy on Bank Street, the first floor of which was used for a school and the second floor for a lodge room. The Laurel Hill Academy located on Pearl Street above Myrtle was established in 1822 and was in existence several years.

After the middle of the nineteenth century, the private academy movement developed in

Bridgeton to the point where our city enjoyed great prestige in educational circles. In April, 1850, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Beach Jones proposed to the Presbytery of West Jersey that an academy for boys be built in Bridgeton. Dr. William Elmer headed the subscription list with a contribution of \$1,000, but most of the other contributions were very small. The cornerstone of the West Jersey Academy was laid on August 9, 1852 on the site of the present Bridgeton High School.

In 1861, provision was made for the education of girls when Mrs. Margaretta C. Sheppard converted her residence at the foot of Commerce Street hill into a boarding school for girls. This school was known as Ivy Hall Seminary and flourished for many years. This building is now used as a sanitarium.

The largest private school in Bridgeton was the South Jersey Institute which was opened on October 5, 1870, as a boarding school for boys and girls, under the auspices of the West Jersey Baptist Association. Mr. Horatio J. Mulford gave the ground for the school and the same Mr. Horatio J. Mulford, Isaac W. Mulford, Miss Anna M. Mulford, Miss Hannah Mulford, and Miss Lucy W. Mulford co-jointly donated \$10,000 for the building. Mr. Horatio J. Mulford was the first president of the Board of Trustees, the Rev. Thomas G. Wright of Roadstown was secretary, and Mr. Isaac W. Mulford of Bridgeton was treasurer. Dr. Henry K. Trask was the first principal. The campus of the old South Jersey Institute is now occupied by the modern homes of Woodland Drive and Institute Place.

The Seven Gables School on Lake Street was founded in 1886 by Mrs. Sarah Westcott. This school enjoyed a fine reputation but was not destined to survive for a long period. The building is now a private hospital.

The West Jersey Academy, Ivy Hall Seminary, and South Jersey Institute were still in existence during the first decade of the twentieth century. Under the leadership of their able principals, they all attained an enviable prestige in the educational world. In these schools, many of the men and women who are now the leaders in the civic, business, and professional life of this community received their early training.

These institutions met a distinct educational need for preparation for college, business, and for life which was not being served at the time by public high schools. As the movement for free public high schools of similar grade spread, the patronage of these private institutions gradually declined until finally, in 1910, the West Jersey Academy, the first of the institutions to be founded, and the last to survive, closed its doors.

The building and grounds of the West Jersey Academy were purchased by the Bridgeton Board

of Education and used for public school purposes. When a new high school was erected in 1923, the old academy building was remodeled and incorporated in the new high school because of sentimental as well as practical considerations. Finally, in 1929, when the erection of the present modern high school began, preserving the old building seemed no longer practicable.

Thus far this history has been concerned with private initiative in education. The next consideration is the development of tax-supported education. It should be remembered that in the early history of the country, except in New England, education had not been considered a concern of the State. Since the right to vote was limited by religious or property qualifications, only the more privileged classes exercised the right of suffrage. Since these classes were able to pay for the education of their children, there seemed little need for education at public expense.

Gradually, however, a democratic movement to extend the right of suffrage to all classes of the population, poor as well as rich, gained momentum until it culminated in the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency. Thinking men, then, realized that universal suffrage without universal education was dangerous and that the general education of all in the elements of knowledge and civic virtue must be undertaken.

The following quotation from Cubberley's *Public Education in the United States*, pages 196 and 197, gives an excellent picture of the educational situation in New Jersey during this period:

"No constitutional mention of education was made in New Jersey until 1844, and no educational legislation was enacted before 1816. In that year a permanent state school fund was begun, and in 1820 the first permission to levy taxes 'for the education of such poor children as are paupers' was granted. In 1828 an extensive investigation showed that one-third of the children of the State were without educational opportunities, and as a result of this investigation the first general school law for the State was enacted, in 1829. This law provided for district schools, school trustees and visitation, licensed teachers, local taxation, and made a State appropriation of \$20,000 a year to help establish the system. The next year, however, this law was repealed and the old pauper-school plan re-established, largely due to the pressure of church and private-school interests. In 1830 and 1831 the State appropriation was made divisible among private and parochial schools, as well as the public pauper schools, and the use of all public money was limited 'to the education of the children of the poor.'

"Between 1828 and 1838 a number of conventions of friends of the public schools were held in the State, and much work in the nature of propaganda was done. At a convention in 1838, 'the most notable convention of the friends of the common schools ever held in the State,' a committee was appointed to prepare an 'Address to the People of New Jersey,' on the educational needs of the State. This Address, coupled with the speakers sent over the State to talk to the people on the subject, so aroused the people that positive action soon fol-

lowed. That 'every free State must provide for the education of all its children,' and that the education of the people is indispensable to the preservation of free institutions, were held to be axiomatic. The pauper-school idea was vigorously condemned.

"The campaign against the pauper school had just been fought to a conclusion in Pennsylvania, and the result of the appeal in New Jersey was such a popular manifestation in favor of free schools that the legislature in 1838 instituted a partial State school system. The pauper-school laws were repealed, and the best features of the short-lived law of 1829 were re-enacted. In 1844 a new State Constitution limited the income of the permanent State school fund exclusively to the support of public schools."

The people provided in this same constitution that "the legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years." It is to give effect to this mandate of the people written in 1844 that educators for the past century have been striving.

With this background in mind, it is easier to understand the development of tax-supported education in Bridgeton. It is known that before 1830 money for the public schools of the County was raised by taxation. In 1847, a frame school building was erected on Bank Street, and in 1848 the Giles Street School was built. As the population of the city increased, additional schools were erected in the following order: Vine Street, South Avenue, Pearl Street, Irving Avenue, and Monroe Street. The old Bank Street building was replaced by the present building, the old Giles Street School and Vine Street School yielded place to the present Vine Street building, and the old South Avenue School was abandoned when the present school was erected.

While the instruction in this high school was most thorough, there was not a sufficient variety of courses offered to permit a graduate to attend college or to assume a business position without further training in a preparatory or business school.

Graduates of the high school who planned to enter college usually found it necessary to attend one of the preparatory schools for two years. Graduates who expected to become stenographers or bookkeepers generally attended the South Jersey Institute or one of the Philadelphia business schools after graduation.

Considerable sentiment existed in the community to provide these courses at public expense, but the presence of the excellent preparatory schools in the community made it seem unnecessary to many taxpayers to duplicate the facilities of the preparatory schools. Finally, however, another reorganization was effected so that by 1910 a graduate of the high school could attend college without the necessity of attending preparatory school.

The introduction of short-hand and typewriting caused many pupils who formerly had left school because the school seemed to have nothing to offer them, to remain in school. About this time districts which did not maintain a high school were required to furnish tuition and transporta-



BRIDGETON HIGH SCHOOL

tion to the graduates of their grammar schools who desired to continue their education. Bridgeton High School was the logical place for these pupils to attend.

By 1912, the high school attendance increased so that the Board of Education transferred the ninth grade to the old West Jersey Academy, which it had purchased as a site for a future high school. Later, it also became necessary to transfer the eighth grade to this school because of the increase in elementary school attendance.

About this time, the Board of Education proposed to erect a modern high school of native sandstone and incorporate the old West Jersey Academy in such a way that its appearance and traditions might be maintained. An appropriation for this school was voted in 1913 by the Board of School Estimate but the money was never made available. There was such a rapid increase in the high school enrollment in the next few years that this plan was no longer adequate. Just before the World War, a new set of plans was prepared. War-time conditions made it impossible to proceed with the erection of the proposed high school.

The varied types of pupils attending high school necessitated varied courses to meet their needs. The Bank Street School was hopelessly inadequate to accommodate the number of pupils in attendance and provide the proper facilities for their education. The Board of Education secured an appropriation of \$200,000 to erect a high school. Partly for sentimental reasons and partly for economy, it was decided to erect the new building on Commerce Street and connect it, with a ramp, to the old West Jersey Academy. The old Academy was remodeled to provide space for laboratories, manual training, domestic science, agriculture, a library, art, music, a cafeteria and administrative offices. This building was occupied in September, 1923.

The new facilities made it possible to reorganize the curricula of the school to include classical, scientific, general, agriculture, commercial, industrial, and home economics. The space at Bank Street was utilized to relieve the grammar schools of the seventh grades and to care for the eighth grade pupils who had previ-

ously been accommodated in the old Academy.

Although the erection of this building was a decided improvement, conditions in the schools were still not satisfactory. Fifth and sixth grade pupils residing in the Bank Street and Irving Avenue districts were required to attend the Pearl Street School because there were no grades for them in their own districts. The Pearl Street School was antiquated. To care for the increase in elementary school population portable buildings were erected at Bank Street.

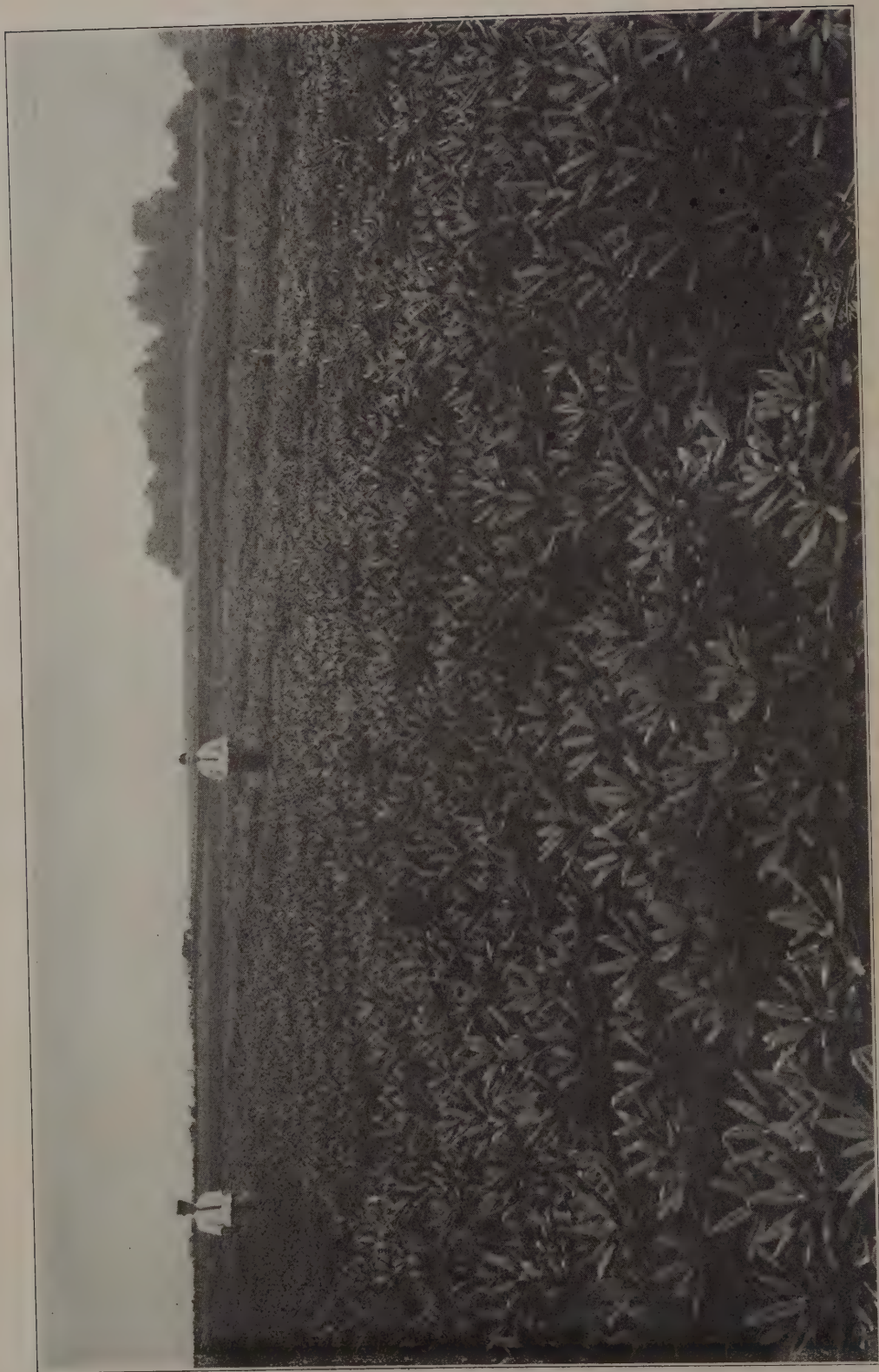
The solution of the problem seemed to be the erection of a new building to accommodate the seventh and eighth grades so that the Bank Street School might be utilized to provide space for pupils of its own district to attend six grades and to relieve the pressure on the other schools.

After much discussion concerning the best site for the proposed new school for the seventh and eighth grades, it was finally decided to locate it on the high school grounds in front of the remodeled Academy building. The architects reported that it would be impracticable to retain the old Academy in the new plan. The result was that modern laboratories, shops, library, art and domestic science rooms had to be erected in the new building to replace the ones which had been provided in the old Academy. In September, 1930, this splendid new building housing grades seven to twelve was occupied.

The building program of the Board of Education at that time, also included the complete modernization of the Pearl Street School, and the modernization and additions to the Irving Avenue and Vine Street Schools. All the other schools in the city were painted and placed in an excellent state of repair.

During this same decade, the Church of the Immaculate Conception erected a new school building and the Seventh Day Adventists provided a school for children of their faith.

The Bridgeton Schools are well designed and equipped for the purposes for which they are intended to serve. Under the management of a forward-looking Board of Education, taught by a well-trained staff of progressive teachers, and directed by an administrative and supervisory staff of vision and force, they are able to serve well the children of Bridgeton.



FIELD OF RHODODENDRONS AT KOSTER NURSERIES

HORTICULTURE IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

By W. H. WELLS

PRIOR to the year 1918, there had been men in Cumberland County engaged in the growing of Horticultural products, but, in that year, due to the death of the owners, the growing of trees and other plants had reached a low ebb.

In that same year, nurserymen from Long Island, desiring to find a more favorable location for the growing of plants, came to Cumberland County and found it a garden spot, a spot with conditions favorable to the growing of the best in plant life. On January 1, 1919, the first of our present day nurseries was started.

In the same year of 1918, the United States Department of Agriculture placed an embargo on all plant life from foreign countries with the exception of bulbs and certain other plants which were admitted under special permit.

This action has had a profound effect on the horticultural industry of the County. Holland nurserymen, skilled plantmen as they were, found themselves unable to sell their goods in the United States and came to this country to find a location suitable for their needs. They, also, found the ideal spot in Cumberland County. They, also, found that here we usually have mild winters, that moisture in the summer is usually sufficient, and that the soil was the type fitted for their needs. Thus in the years 1920-21 two more nurseries were started and the production of growing plant life started to rise.

From this small beginning, the horticultural industry has grown until in 1936, there are over 400 acres of land devoted to the growing of all kinds of plant life, and employing over 200 persons in this industry in Cumberland County.

Because of this remarkable growth in Horticulture, the people of Cumberland County and other nearby sections of the country now have available for the beautification of their surroundings a wealth of the best plant material obtainable. For here in this County are grown plants for any effect desired. Here are grown beautiful flowered perennials for the rock garden of the flowering border, or the majestic blue spruce for the lawn accent. Here are found Rhododendrons and Azaleas and other shade and acid-soiled plants with their magnificent blooms for your pleasure. Here, in Cumberland County, may be found the flowering shrubs for the shrub border or that "home" touch desired in your yard as well as the various evergreens for the foundation and the stately shade trees so necessary for your home beautiful. And in this County, also, the orchardist may see his fruit trees grown. If you desire the glorious spring flowering bulbs with their bright colors, they, also, are grown here.



PINEY POINT

Because of the great variety of plant material available, and because the men engaged in horticulture are willing and anxious to advise in the selection and care of plants, there has been a marked change in the appearance of our cities. No longer will people be satisfied with an unsightly yard. No longer are unsightly views left undisturbed. Pride and pleasure in beautiful surroundings is growing and ere long nature's "Garden Spot" will be known as nature's "Beauty Spot." This will be our own Cumberland County and will have been accomplished by the reawakening of interest in horticulture.



AN AGRICULTURAL CENTER

By F. A. RAYMALEY

AGRICULTURAL ADVISER CUMBERLAND COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE



F. A. RAYMALEY

TO many people the agriculture in a given community is a matter of possible scenic observation and then it is dismissed. As the origin of basic wealth; the creation of employment; the beginning of countless manufacturing and industrial processes, and the nurturing of the human race, a study of its various angles is a most romantic subject. The role of agriculture locally becomes apparent when a complete digest is made of the census subject matter that is available. If there is insufficient appreciation of its far reaching influence and values here at home, it may be said that Cumberland County is fully respected elsewhere. During the past two years inquiries have been answered by the writer addressed to many individuals in seventeen of the forty-eight states and in seven foreign countries.

Cumberland County is undoubtedly the most diversified agricultural county in the State, and few counties in the East can boast of its major rankings in agricultural production. In New Jersey the county ranks first in the number of farms; first in the number of people on farms and in the percentage of people that are agriculturally dependent. It is the first in the number of auction markets; auction sales and claims the unusual honor of pioneering this particular system of crop marketing. The Motor Vehicle Office reports that more farmers own commercial motor vehicles in this county than in any other county in the State. It is extremely difficult to quote complete census information since at the present writing only a portion of the material from the 1935 census is available. It is sufficient to say, however, that during the trend of the last five to seven years, when all business and industry have been readjusting themselves to changing conditions, Cumberland County agriculturists have kept pace with the most recent developments and in most cases have pioneered in progressive adjustments.

The great diversity of production in Cumberland County mentioned above points out the wide variety of operations that are taking place in the County. The probable local rank of farm enterprises is somewhat as follows: First, truck crops; second, eggs; third, general farm crops; fourth, fruits—both tree and bush; fifth, poultry and meats; sixth, milk; seventh, other miscellaneous crops. In addition to this there are various items, such as large areas of nurseries, greenhouses, seed farms, institutional farms, and blueberry plantations.

Why is this great diversity of production located within the boundries of Cumberland County? One might go into considerable detail to point out reasons for this. Without doubt the first one to be mentioned must be the soil. A study of the soil survey maps indicates that the soils are greatly diversified, the prevailing series being sassafras. This soil ranges all the way in texture from the light sandy groups in the southern and eastern part of the county to some of the heaviest loams and clays in the north and the west. This variation both in top and underlying sub-soils naturally leads to the great differences in the agriculture involved.

Another feature that enters into the Picture to make Cumberland County of agricultural importance is its location. Near the great markets of the east, with both railroad and excellent highway facilities, it is within immediate contact with the retail markets of 25 per cent of the population of the entire United States.

The third reason that must be considered important in Cumberland County agriculture is the aggressiveness of many of the farm leaders. Many local people have tilled these soils for generations and in this way have lived through shifts and changes that have been taking place within the agricultural industry.

The general farm in Cumberland County has more or less declined the past few years. Farms of this type have now adopted the production of canhouse crops; potatoes, or speciality crops in their crop rotations. Under this classification we find, however, some very excellent dairy herds, the County having long since been famous for its herds of the Holstein breed. The demand for higher fat test milk has likewise increased the demand for many of the Channel Island breeds and at the present time several foundation farms are working on dairy cattle of this type, and have already achieved some prominence in the dairy world.

No one doubts Cumberland County as a potato producing area—not only for white, but also for sweet potato production. In 1930 Cumberland County was the fourth producing county in sweet potatoes. Today—five years later—the County ranks in second place, exceeded only by Gloucester County. In white potato production the County has held fifth place in the State over a period of years and is continuing to maintain this level. In the production of seed potatoes the County has ranked first consistently since the industry was started nineteen years ago. In the production of Redskins, a late market crop, the County likewise ranks very high with local men now pioneering superior seed strains.

As previously intimated the most significant enterprises in the County are the production of vegetables and eggs. These may be classified somewhat around the white egg farms in the

Vineland-Millville area and the truck industry around the intensive irrigation farms found in the Vineland and Cedarville-Fairton-Newport areas. There are also intensive dry land truck farms scattered through southern and western parts of the County.

Poultry Industry

Cumberland County's poultry industry leads the State and is commonly referred to as the second county in the United States. The announcement of census figures in the near future will definitely decide this official ranking.

Cumberland County is the home of the first international egg laying contest. Within the borders of the County is the home of the Quality Club idea of marketing eggs. It is also the home of one of the largest cooperative egg auctions in the world. In addition it is the home of a pigeon breeding contest grounds and is the center of much important research work on poultry diseases and parasites, being conducted by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

The increase in the number of farms from 2,499 in 1930 to 3,507 in 1935 took place principally in poultry areas. There are approximately 950 operators on commercial poultry farms, who sell between 250,000 and 300,000 cases of eggs annually. The poultrymen of the County spend an annual feed bill of a million and a half dollars, and have between six and seven million dollars invested in their business.

There are a number of specialized poultry breeding farms and hatcheries, with sales figures indicating between three and four million baby chicks shipped out of the county each year.

Much of the success of the poultry industry in the County is due to the aggressive activity on the part of poultry leaders for educational improvements within their business. During the current year the cooperative egg auction has conducted a poultry school in conjunction with the extension service for this specific purpose.

Vegetables

The intensity of the vegetable industry in Cumberland County may best be noted by a comparison with other counties throughout the nation. Incidentally it should be remembered that in this respect Cumberland is contrasted with counties in other states in some cases having a square mile area many times larger than the local unit.

Nationally in asparagus Cumberland County ranks sixth; in snap beans, fifth; tomatoes, twenty-second; mixed miscellaneous vegetables, seventeenth; all vegetables, tenth; lettuce, tenth; dry onions, twenty-fifth; white potatoes, thirty-fourth, and strawberries, thirty-sixth.

Within the State of New Jersey Cumberland County stands second in the value of all truck crops produced, exceeded only by Gloucester County. There are between 20,000 and 25,000 acres devoted to truck crops. The standing in the State is as follows: Second in acreage, but first in value; in the production of snap beans; tomatoes, fourth; miscellaneous vegetables, second; lettuce, first; onions, first (produces and cooperatively sells more than one-half the onions produced in the State); sweet potatoes, second; strawberries, first; dewberries and blackberries, fourth; lima beans, first, (pro-

duces and sells more than one-half of all produced in the State); same for beets; cabbage, sixth; melons, sixth; carrots, first; cucumbers, second; peas, first; radishes, third; peppers, second, and certified seed potatoes, first.

The past five years have shown a decline in the acreage devoted to both peaches and grapes. The apple acreage has remained somewhat constant, with the area confined particularly to the large operators. In the Washington Avenue section of Vineland, however, are some growers of smaller acreages who have well planned fruit orchards that specialize in the production of high quality apples of several varieties.

Markets

A discussion of Cumberland County as an agricultural center would not be completed without some mention being made as to its market setup. Farm leaders in Cumberland County assume the attitude that a crop is not successfully produced until it is successfully marketed. Authorities on marketing point out that the marketing set-up of Cumberland County crops is practically ideal but despite this fact agricultural leaders in the area are constantly working toward improvement in this phase of agriculture.

The principal agencies of crop movement in the County are through—first, produce auctions and egg auction; second, egg clubs and chick hatcheries; third, canneries; fourth, the seashore markets and the metropolitan markets of Philadelphia and New York; fifth, the quick freezing of vegetables, and sixth, the output of local seed farms.

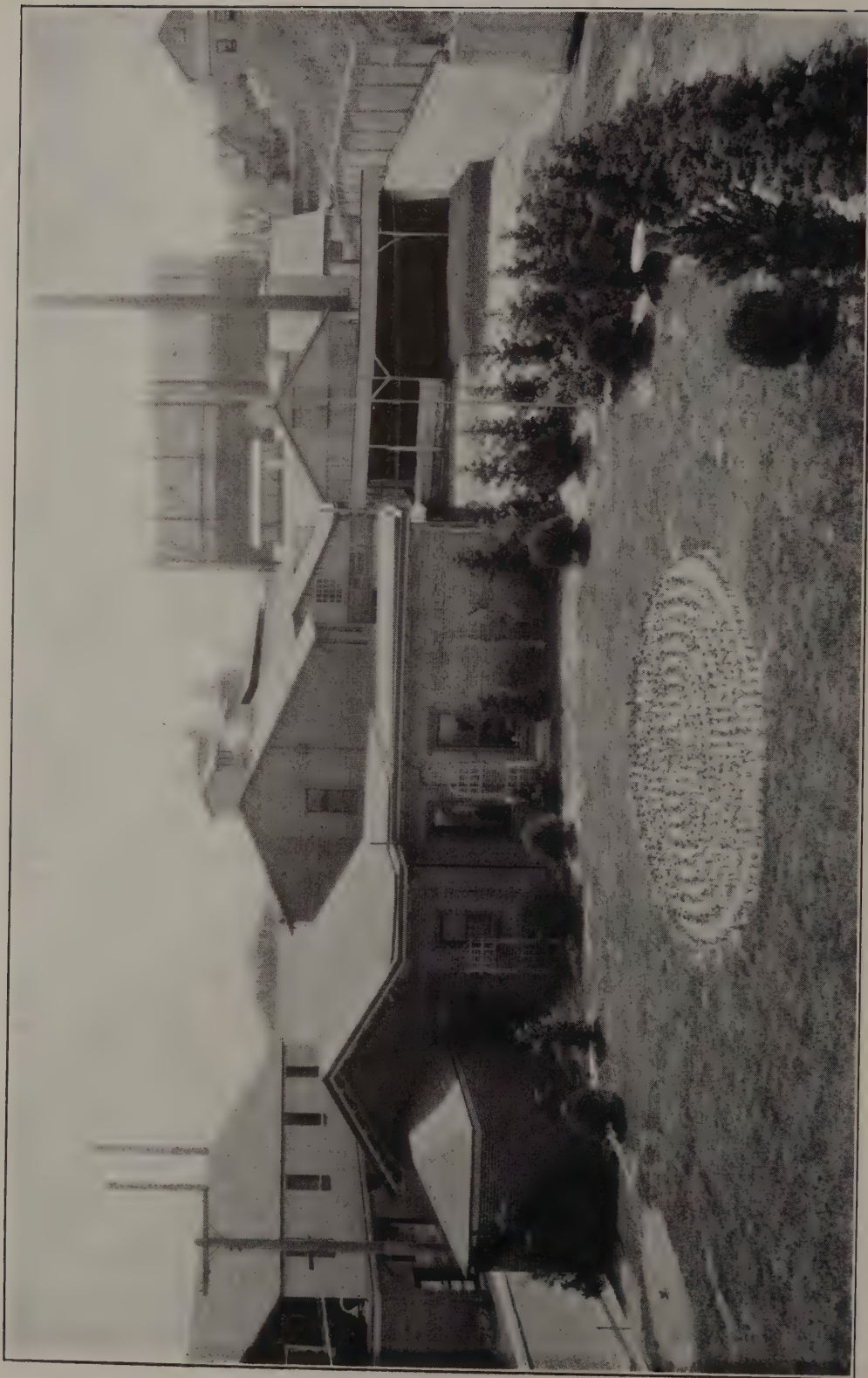
A picture of the business done by the auction markets in Cumberland County in 1935 is somewhat as follows:

	No Packages	Value
Cedarville	410,575	\$439,035.99
Rosenhayn	67,840	130,251.40
Vineland	366,340	205,806.44
Egg Auction		
Eggs	74,985 cases	\$682,835.14
Meat	13,166 crates	95,516.07

Horticultural leaders are proud of the can-houses located in the county. These canneries handle large areas of beets, beans, peas, asparagus, tomatoes, tomato products, squash, and pumpkins. The friendly relations enjoyed between canner and producer is a wholesome asset to this growing market channel.

The most significant development in the last five years in Cumberland County is without doubt the Frosted Food industry, providing a market outlet period for vegetables over the entire year rather than only in the normal short season for many of the high quality but perishable crops. This plan and process located at the Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, has long since passed the demonstration stage and is now absorbing tremendous acreages of local crops. During 1936 it has been estimated that more than 10,000 acres of land will be devoted to vegetables for processing at this plant alone.

It is to be hoped that a better understanding of these various ramifications of local agriculture will lead to the mutual advantage of agriculture, business, industry and the local citizenry in general.



THE BRIDGETON GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Serving The City of Bridgeton

by

THE BRIDGETON GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Back in '54, Uriah D. Woodruff and nine other citizens gathered together in the old Davis House, (which stood where the Cumberland National Bank now stands), to form The Bridgeton Gas Light Company.

All stock was subscribed by local citizens, with the idea of having this wonderful new thing called Gas, for use in their homes, and not primarily as an investment.

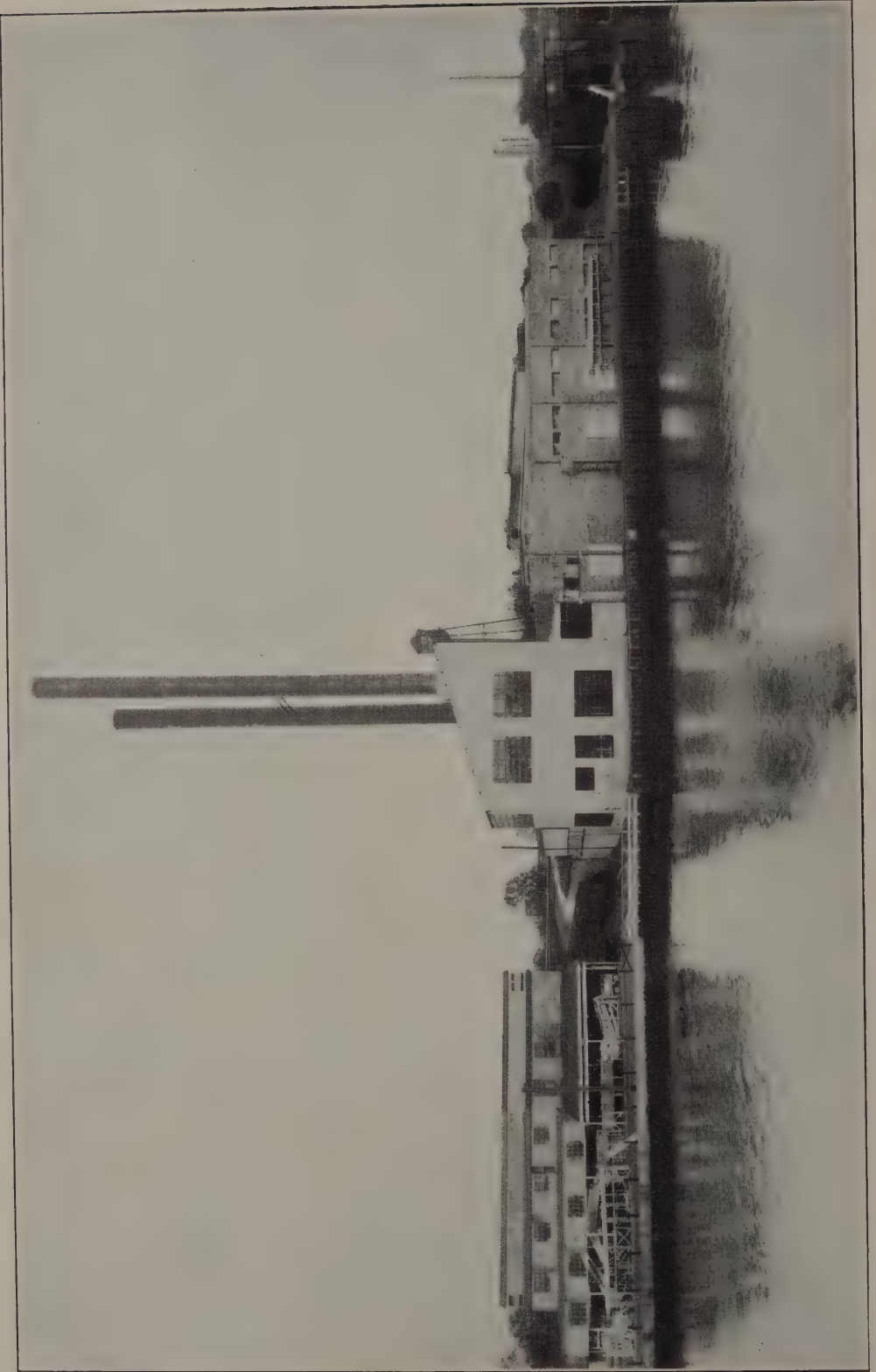
A Plant was erected on Water Street, where the present Plant now stands, and Gas was first turned into the mains on November 14, 1857.

The Bridgeton Gas Light Company is justly proud of its record of seventy-nine years of continuous and faithful service. From a small beginning in 1857, this Company has steadily kept pace with the growth of the City of Bridgeton.

The Gas requirements of its consumers are amply cared for. The community's present acceptance of Gas as a fuel for Cooking, Water Heating, and Refrigeration is the direct result of reasonable rates, intelligent and fair regulation, the unfailing loyalty of the entire organization now numbering fifty employees, all of whom are residents of the City of Bridgeton.

All through these years it has been principally owned and operated by citizens of Bridgeton without a pause in the flow of GAS, and without even a change in name, it is little wonder that the Company has become a LOCAL symbol of stability.

Looking ahead, the Bridgeton Gas Light Company dedicates itself to the idea that its Service and facilities shall play an even greater part in the health and comfort of the citizens of the City of Bridgeton, in the years to come.



P. J. RITTER CO. PLANT

P. J. RITTER CO.

Six years before the Civil War—1854 to be exact, Philip J. Ritter founded the food products business which has borne his name for the last eighty-two years. Starting in northeast Philadelphia where he was then conveniently accessible to the rich farms of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, he soon built up an enviable reputation for quality in the jellies and condiments bearing his label.

Handsomely decorated wagons and splendid horses carried his products direct to the stores. As the business grew, branches were opened in all large cities and Ritter products could be found on the shelves of the better stores throughout the land. In those days, when a premium was placed on quality, these products were exhibited and placed in competition at all the great fairs and exhibitions. The Ritter Company still has the blue ribbons and gold medals awarded for excellence at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876—the World's Fair of Chicago in 1893—the St. Louis World's Fair and many others—awards that are still an inspiration to the production of fine foods.

The growth of the business, the technological development of the canning industry and the changes taking place in the country after the start of the twentieth century—all had their effect on this business. It had become an age of specialization and the company's 240 items in 1906 were reduced to a mere handful in the next ten years.

The amazing growth and popular reception of Ritter Catsup resulted in the decision to specialize in tomato products. Additional plants were acquired in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Kentucky and in 1917, the company was attracted to Bridgeton by the excellent tomatoes grown in this section. A modest plant was erected here and enlarged year after year. More and more production was diverted to Bridgeton and as the plant grew, it became the center of the company activities. The other plants were

disposed of and now all Ritter products are packed in Bridgeton.

The plant is located on the Conansy River extending along its banks for 400 feet. Its buildings cover four acres of floor space and house some of the finest and most up-to-date canning equipment ever built. Cleanliness is apparent everywhere and the highest sanitary standards are maintained. It employs only local native Americans the year round and during its busy season, there are approximately six hundred people on its payroll. Much of its raw materials are purchased locally and its annual expenditures in the county are in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

After Philip J. Ritter's death in 1915, his son, William H. Ritter, became President and still holds that office. His son, William H. Ritter, Jr., representing the third generation in the business, is Vice-President and in charge of sales. In December, 1933, the general offices of the company were moved to Bridgeton from Philadelphia and today employ mostly local sons and daughters.

Since tomatoes were the company's main reason for coming to Bridgeton, it is only natural for it to advertise and promote the superior quality of the local product. To further promote this quality, the Ritter Company pioneered in being the first canner in the State to purchase tomatoes by United States grades and during 1935, it had the distinction of receiving the highest grade deliveries in the State. It was also one of the earliest packers of Tomato Juice, a product which has grown from nothing to a pack of over 8,000,000 cases in less than ten years. So highly regarded is Jersey Tomato Juice packed by Ritter, that the company has yet to pack enough to last from one season to another. Its popularity has spread its sale from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as numerous foreign countries, thus advertising Bridgeton in all corners of the world.



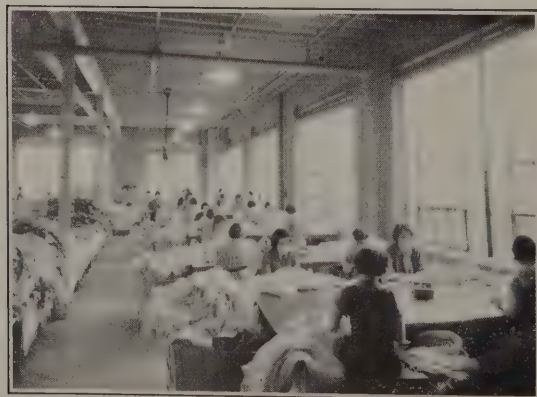
M. C. SCHRANK COMPANY—BRIDGETON, N. J.



SEWING DEPT. A
SYL-O-FROCK SYL-O-JAMA



SEWING DEPT. B
SYL-O-SLIP PRINCESS STRIDE



INSPECTION—FINISHING



PRESSING—STERILIZED WITH STEAM

M. C. SCHRANK COMPANY

LINGERIE—FROCKS—NIGHTWEAR

One of the major industries that has grown during modern times to occupy an important position in the affairs of the Bridgeton of today, is the M. C. Schrank Company, employing upwards of five hundred men and women, whose earnings represent a substantial portion of the income of several hundred families living in and around Bridgeton.

Not only is the company an important one locally, but in the nation-wide aspect of its industry, it ranks up among the three or four outstanding leaders in its field, with constantly growing volume. An inspection of outgoing shipments over just two or three days would show these Bridgeton-made products going to every State in the Union and to several foreign countries; and a list of the consignees would very nearly constitute a complete roster of the leading department stores all over the entire United States.

Attractive showrooms have long been established in the country's two leading markets—New York and Chicago; permanent quarters are maintained in Boston for the New England trade and in Los Angeles for the West Coast; a score or more of the very highest type sales representatives serve the several thousand active customer accounts.

A great deal of the company's steady growth may be attributed to the unusually high standards that are maintained. Only the finest fabrics are used; cottons from the looms of Pepperell, whose quality reputation is a national by-word, under an exclusive franchise arrangement; rayons produced under the Viscose Company's stringent "Crown Tested" requirements; all fabrics put through exhaustive washability tests in the Lux and Rinso laboratories.

Every garment incorporates exclusive patented features, and each is sold under a distinctive trade mark. The company owns more than thirty trade mark and patent grants; a highly skilled technical staff is constantly engaged in research work leading to the development of future garment improvements, and an

ever active legal department in New York and Washington is continually guarding the patents already granted against possible infringement.

The company's modern daylight plant is often quoted as a model needlework factory; no expense has been spared to provide well-lighted, sanitary, pleasant working conditions, or to furnish the latest, most up-to-date machines and devices for turning out the high quality of workmanship to which the company is committed.

More than eight years ago, the employees formed their own association, which, since its inception, has steadily forged ahead in the responsibilities it has undertaken in company affairs and in the life interests of the workers. This Mutual Benefit Association, through its Welfare Committee, arranges with the management the conditions of employment; for entertainment and diversion many social activities take place throughout the year, ranging all the way from formal banquets and dances to picnics and outings at the seashore; through various other committees, remembrances are sent in times of sickness and death, and many baskets of provisions are distributed around the Christmas holidays; in joint association with the management, health, liability and life insurance is provided for all employees at very low rates under group policy arrangements.

With all the recent attention given to employee welfare in industry throughout the country, it is interesting to know that the Schrank Mutual Benefit Association was one of the first organizations of its kind, pioneering in the field, when associations of this nature were practically unknown.

The secret of the Schrank Company's success undoubtedly lies in its fine organization, in the appreciation which every member in every department has for the work of every other member in every other department, and the realization that all are striving together for the same goal,—to produce the country's finest cotton and rayon ladies apparel.

Syl-O-Jama · Syl-O-Slip · Syl-O-Frock

Princess Stride

EXCLUSIVE PATENTED GARMENTS



ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY BUILDING
14 NO. PEARL STREET, BRIDGETON

ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY

The Atlantic City Electric Company is a **Citizen** of Bridgeton and has been for nearly a decade. As a **Citizen** it has built its home within the City and, together with all others, enjoys to the utmost the many blessings and privileges offered by this great community.

Because it wants to be a good **Citizen**, the Company takes an active interest in all things affecting its City's future growth and prosperity. To this end its local management is in the hands of Mr. W. H. Meyers as Manager, and Mr. B. F. Lee as Commercial Manager, both well known as long time residents of Bridgeton and having its real interest at heart.

As a **Citizen**—a good **Citizen**—it could not have been content to have rendered to its neighbors and friends an inadequate, uncertain kind of service; hence it has invested heavily to give to its City a supply of power not alone sufficient to meet its present needs, but so unlimited as to prove a real attraction to new industry, no matter of what size or demand. The high grade service rendered is also a source of great pride.

The Atlantic City Electric Company most sincerely congratulates Bridgeton on this Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, but it congratulates itself even more upon being able to call itself a **Citizen**.



THE CUMBERLAND NATIONAL BANK

CUMBERLAND NATIONAL BANK

ESTABLISHED 1816

"Old Cumberland," as familiarly known in Bridgeton, was the first bank established south of Camden, in fact there were only two banks south of Trenton prior to the opening of Cumberland Bank in 1816. Meetings were held in the various towns in the County to solicit subscriptions for the stock which was widely distributed throughout, not only Cumberland County but reached over into Salem, Cape May, and Gloucester Counties and thus this bank served all these counties in its early days.

After one year's business, it showed assets of only \$152,036, while today it shows assets of more than \$5,000,000. Born in the early days of the community and continually meeting the needs of a growing civic and industrial center, the Cumberland Bank has prospered with the advances which it has constantly helped to bring about; and its wholesome growth and prosperity is interwoven with the growth, not only of Bridgeton, but of all South Jersey. Adopting at the start a careful and prudent business management, the principles and methods then established have been continued from time to time by executive officers trained by long service and business experience. Directly and

through its officers and stockholders, Cumberland Bank has continuously maintained a broad, kindly, interested and helpful relation to every worthy cause having to do with the prosperity and uplift of Bridgeton and vicinity. In its ripe and increasingly vigorous maturity it continues and maintains the same idea of service to the community, which has made it a civic force all these one hundred and twenty years of its existence.

In 1932, it took over the Cumberland Trust Company and since that time has maintained a Trust Department which is licensed to act in a fiduciary capacity, as executor or administrator.

The Savings Department was opened in 1921 and at the end of the first year showed \$215,249.72 in deposits, and on March 6, 1936, the deposits in this department amount to about \$3,250,000, showing the confidence the people of this community have in the institution.

The officers and employees of this bank welcome the opportunity to consult with you on your financial matters. We have an efficient staff of employees that always try to serve the public in a capable and courteous manner as promptly as conditions will warrant.

BRIDGETON NATIONAL BANK



The Bridgeton National Bank was organized in 1883 with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The first officers were Thomas U. Harris, President; John S. Mitchell, Vice-President; James W. Trenchard, Cashier.

July 12, 1883, the Bank opened for business at 33 East Commerce Street, temporary quarters, which were occupied until the completion of the new banking house on South Laurel Street, which was first occupied May 26, 1884, and contained the first steel-lined vault in this section.

In 1900 the adjoining property was purchased and the building enlarged.

On March 29, 1923, this building was vacated and enlargements were commenced that resulted in the present handsome building pictured on this page.

The business of the Bridgeton National Bank has shown a steady growth, and today it stands, The Bank of Service, with resources well over \$3,000,000.

The present officers of the Bank are: Harry J. Garrison, President; William T. Laning, Vice-President; Howard M. Smalley, Cashier; Charles W. Scull, Assistant Cashier.

The Farmers and Merchants National Bank

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY
THE BANK OF FRIENDLY SERVICE

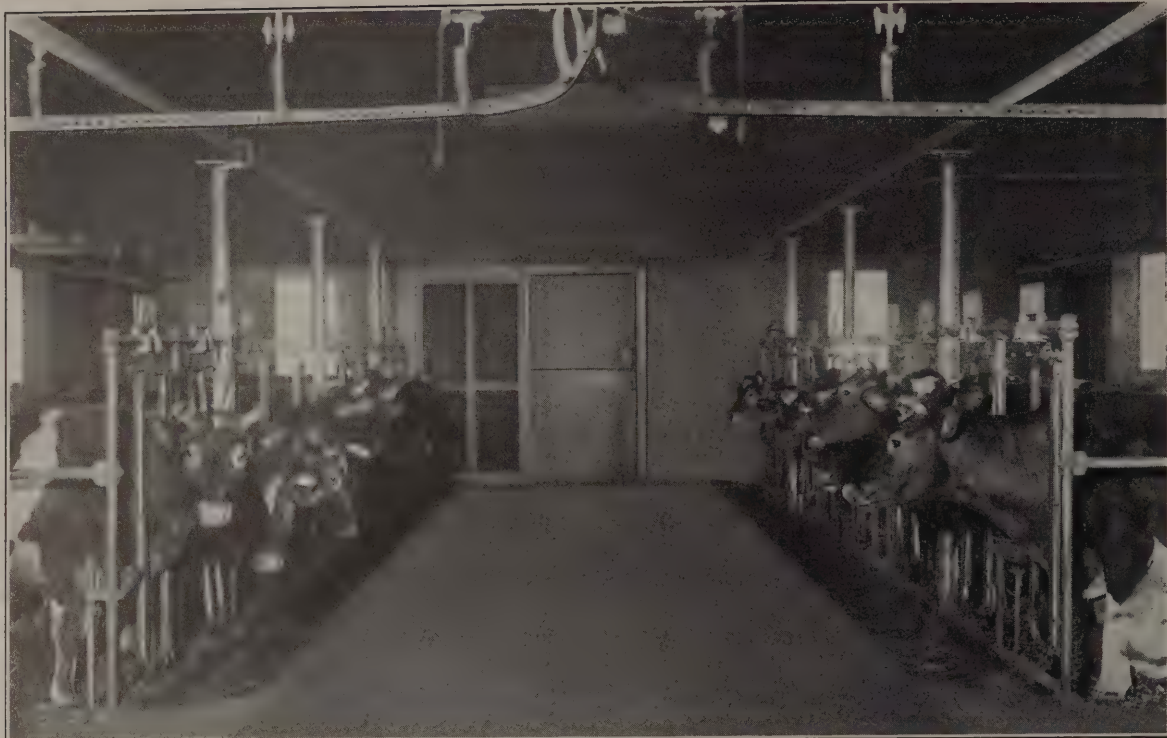


INTERIOR FARMERS AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

Harry H. Hankins, President

Capital and Surplus \$300,000

Archer Platt, Cashier



INTERIOR OF COW BARN—PONITON FARM

PONITON FARM

Poniton Farm in Stow Creek Township, owned by Everett T. Tomlinson has an outstanding herd of pure bred registered Guernsey cows. Milk is produced under ideal sanitary conditions from cows completely free of disease. The herd is accredited free from tuberculosis and is tested frequently by the State Bureau of Animal Industry to ensure its freedom from Bangs disease and mastitis. The methods and care used in producing the milk conform to the strictest regulations for production of Grade A milk; and are constantly checked by official inspectors. The high butterfat content and natural golden color of pure Guernsey milk give it an unequalled flavor. It is also higher in food value and vitamin content than ordinary milk.

Poniton Guernsey cows are persistent, heavy producers. It was the highest producing herd in the Cumberland-Salem Cow Testing Association during the past year. The herd's average of 7,274 lbs. milk, 337.5 lbs. butterfat also earned honorable mention in the national list of high producing herds.

The herd was founded with animals of the best imported and Langwater blood lines. Several individuals are worthy of special mention. For example, Nonpareil's Light of Breidablik 219218 is N. J. State Champion in her respective class. "Light" produced 14,426.9 lbs. milk, 598.6 lbs. butterfat in class A. H. I. Another State Champion is Imported Lady's Maid of LeGron 358462. "Ladies Maid" produced 9932.7 lbs. milk, 420.5 lbs. butterfat in class D. H. I. These are official figures of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Imported Champion's Daisy 333448 has

just completed a very good record. When checked and officially reported, she will probably be State Champion in Class B. H. I. Summer Maid is a sister of Noranda's Milkmaid, a cow owned in Michigan which is making a very high record and will probably soon be the world's highest producing Guernsey cow. The herd sire is Coventry Paul. "Paul" is a son of Langwater Sheen which has a record of 16,773 lbs. milk, 758 lbs. butterfat, and a grandson of Langwater Luster which has a record of 17,307 lbs. milk, 806 lbs. butterfat. Two younger sires are: Poniton Champion, a son of Imported Champion's Daisy. His grandsire, Beauty's Champion II of the Rouvets is one of the best sires on the Island of Guernsey. "Daisy" also has a full sister that is a national class leader. Poniton Superior, a son of "Afra" which is a prize winning show cow, has a record of 9,469 lbs. milk, 525 lbs. butterfat in Class D, and is line bred to Ne Plus Ultra; one of the most famous Guernsey sires.

The cows on this farm are under the personal care of A. N. Dunlop, a man who has had twenty-five years of intensive and valuable experience in the care of high grade cows. Co-operating with him is Harvey H. Eells, who was for many years in charge of a pure bred herd in Northern New Jersey. They are assisted by Ephraim Ayars.

All milk from this farm is sold to Rainier's Sanitary Dairy.

Those who are interested in a personal inspection of the cows and the exacting sanitary conditions under which this rich milk is produced are invited to call at Poniton Farm.

PONITON FARM

Memorandum Regarding the Tomlinson Family

Two brothers, Henry and Richard, who had lived in Yorkshire, England, arrived in this country about 1670. Henry settled in Fairfield County, Conn., and Richard settled in Burlington County, N. J. Richard's son, Richard, Jr., was born in 1698 and in 1735 he in turn had a son, James, who was the first Tomlinson to move to Cumberland County.

James served in the War of the Revolution as a First Lieutenant in Captain Bennett's Company, Colonel Enos Seeley's Battalion of New Jersey Troops. This battalion was identified with a division of the army that was styled Jersey Blues. Lieutenant Tomlinson's son, Thomas, also served in Colonel Seeley's battalion, probably as a private, as there is no record of his rank. Thomas was about fifteen years of age when he enlisted. He was the first Tomlinson to own the property in Stow Creek Township now owned and operated by Everett T. Tomlinson as a dairy farm for pure bred Guernseys.

Thomas's two sons, Lemuel and Shepard, both lived on the farm, ownership being in the name of Lemuel. Shepard had a son, Reverend George E., who was born in Shiloh. Prior to his entering the ministry he was for a number of years in charge of classical languages at the old Shiloh Academy. His son, Reverend Everett T. Tomlinson, was born in Shiloh, but spent most of his life in Elizabeth, where he was pastor of the Central Baptist Church for twenty-four years. He served on the New Jersey Public Library Commission for about twenty years and for approximately eight years was its chairman. He was a popular author of boys' books during the first two decades of this century. His son, Everett T., Jr., bought the old farm in 1931. Since that time he has purchased some additional farms in Cumberland County.

The late Dr. George E. Tomlinson, of Roadstown, and Dr. Joseph Tomlinson, of Bridgeton, were direct descendants of Lieutenant James Tomlinson.



C. W. RICHARDS COMPANY

C. W. RICHARDS COMPANY

The C. W. Richards Company was founded in Bridgeton in 1889 by W. E. Custer and Charles W. Richards and was originally known as Custer & Richards. The firm engaged originally in the stove and tinware business, and with the advent of the more general use of hot furnaces, branched out into that line, including sheet metal work.

The business was incorporated in 1907 and branched out into general plumbing and steam heating business. The new corporation expanded its activities and participated in contracts for many of the outstanding buildings in South Jersey, including the Cumberland Hotel, Bridge-

ton Hospital, Bell Telephone building, Owens-Illinois Glass Company office building and the P. J. Ritter office building, as well as many of the outstanding residences in this territory.

Mr. Custer died in 1924 and Mr. Richards in 1931. The company was reorganized at that time with J. Ralph Custer as President and I. Burton Custer as Secretary and Treasurer. They remodeled their business property in the summer of 1934, just previous to the August flood of that year. Besides doing a general plumbing and steam fitting and heating business the company handles General Electric Oil Furnaces and Air Conditioning equipment.



SEIBEL & STERN PLANT

SEIBEL & STERN

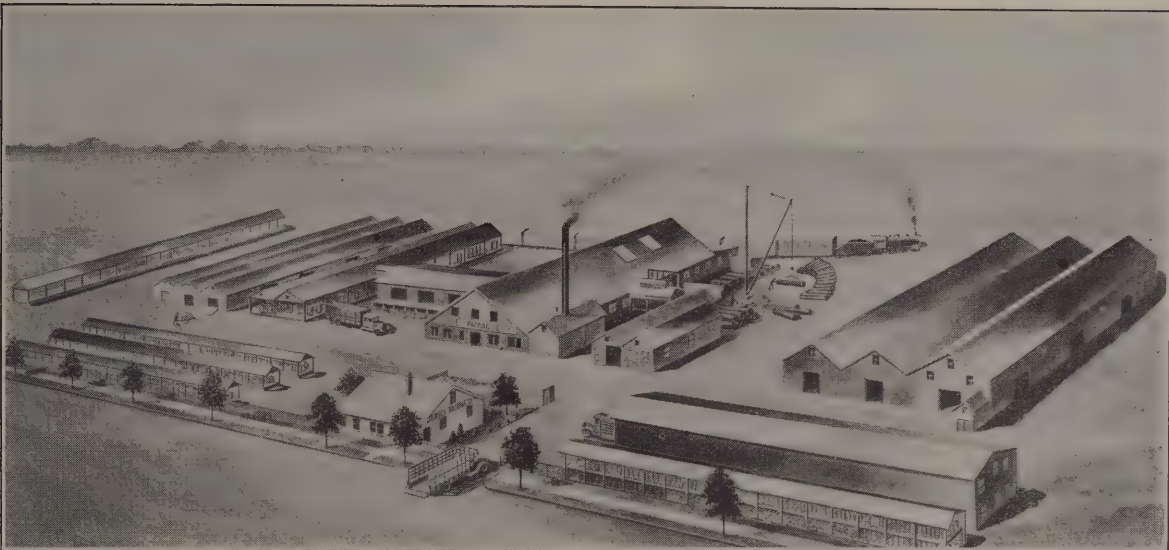
Seibel & Stern, manufacturers of childrens' dresses, is one of the newest women employing industries in Bridgeton, employing approximately 125 people and with facilities for expansion to 200 employees. The firm has its main office and factory for the manufacture of the Medallion line of dresses at 1350 Broadway, New York City, which also houses the designing department and the general sales headquarters. The firm was organized in 1919 by Irving Stern and M. H. Seibel, and has had a consistent growth which is based on a superior product both in style and finished workmanship.

The Bridgeton plant, which is one of the principal factories under the personal management of the owners, is located at the intersection of Orchard and Walnut Streets, and is equipped with eighty of the most modern electrically driven machines and steam-electric and steam-gas pressing equipment and related appli-

ances. Pattern making, cutting and trimming designs are created here by experts and the operators are trained to execute intricate details in the manufacture of childrens' dresses.

In addition to the many designs of childrens' dresses, of silk and soft materials, which cover the range of sizes from one year to sixteen years, the company makes up exquisite models of white Swiss organdie confirmation dresses and party frocks. The entire line has a wide distribution through the large department and specialty stores here.

The plant is a model of comfort for the employees who have recreation facilities, lunch room comforts and are provided with hot coffee at lunch time. The factory is light and airy and has an efficient heating and ventilating system which conduces to comfort in any weather extreme.



PLANT OF THE JERSEY PACKAGE COMPANY, INC.

JERSEY PACKAGE COMPANY, Inc.

The largest manufacturers of fruit and vegetable veneer shipping baskets, crates and accessories in the State, with three modern plants located in Bridgeton, Vineland and Millville, N. J., are equipped with all of the modern machinery necessary to manufacture products of the highest quality. The combined capacity of the three plants together with the highly efficient

truck delivery service developed by this company enables them to fill all orders promptly. The general office of the company is located at the Bridgeton plant. The operation of the company is under the capable direction of three men who have had years of experience in the industry: George H. Blizzard, president; Herbert M. Smalley, treasurer, and John H. Bailey, vice president and secretary.

PROTECTION SERVICE CO.

This company was organized in 1923 under the corporation laws of New Jersey by Albert R. McAllister and Arthur T. Wright, to take over the general insurance agency conducted by them for many years in the City of Bridgeton under the firm name of McAllister & Wright.

The company transacts a general insurance agency, writing all lines of insurance including life, automobile, compensation, liability, fire, and the latest forms of coverage necessitated by modern business and transportation.

This agency has paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars in claims. The high standard of its business and the companies it represents are well known to all those who have any insurance experience.

In 1929 Protection Service Company took over the business of the Hugh L. Reeves Agency, which then had been operating for more than sixty-five years. Every company represented is an old and well established stock company which has been often tried but never found wanting.

In connection with their business they maintain a special Adjustment Bureau and are prepared to meet emergency requirements. They place at your disposal, without cost, expert engineering service and they will make a survey of your risk and recommendations for reduction of your rates. Through this department they have reduced the premiums of many policyholders, hundreds of dollars per year.

The officers are President, Albert R. McAllister; Vice President, J. Herbert Fithian; Treasurer, Arthur T. Wright; Secretary, Frances W. Nelson; Assistant Secretary, Henry L. Backenson; Assistant Secretary, Mary H. E. Williams. The offices of the company are on the second floor of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank Building.

The insurance problems and settlement of claims are directly served by J. Herbert Fithian and Henry L. Backenson. They carry out the motto of Protection Service Company, "WE SELL PROTECTION—WE GIVE SERVICE."

ARROWHEAD FARM



RESIDENCE AT ARROWHEAD FARM



COW BARN AND SILO, ARROWHEAD FARM

ARROWHEAD FARM

Among the sections of Cumberland County rich in historical interest, perhaps none contain more than Greenwich Township. The village of Greenwich lies west of Bridgeton six miles. It boasts with Boston its Tea Party, and many of the old brick houses built during the sixteen and seventeen hundreds still stand. Some of the homes are owned by prosperous farmers, others by descendants of the early settlers living in other sections of the country and some have been bought and restored by Philadelphians who use them as homes at various times of the year. A drive during the spring or summer months through the picturesque rolling hills of the township will reveal to the observer many interesting and rustic homes, the work of early settlers in the county.

One of the old properties built during the latter part of the Revolutionary Period is located a mile above the Head of Greenwich. The house was built in 1783 by Richard and Rebecca Bacon from brick brought to this country from England. The farm for many years was known as the Pine Mount Farm. According to those acquainted with the history of the section, an Indian tribe is said to have had a village along the stream at the base of Pine Mount. For

years countless arrowheads and other Indian relics have been found along the stream bed and in plowed fields during the spring.

Because of the large number of arrowheads found on the farm, the owners renamed the place Arrowhead Farm. Here they devote their time to the breeding of registered Guernsey Cattle. Nearly all the cattle are descendants of the celebrated Imported King of the May and are being line bred to a young bull of Ne Plus Ultra breeding, whose blood most of them also carry. Over 90 per cent of the animals are fresh for the first time, and the owners are looking anxiously toward the day when they will establish records of their own.

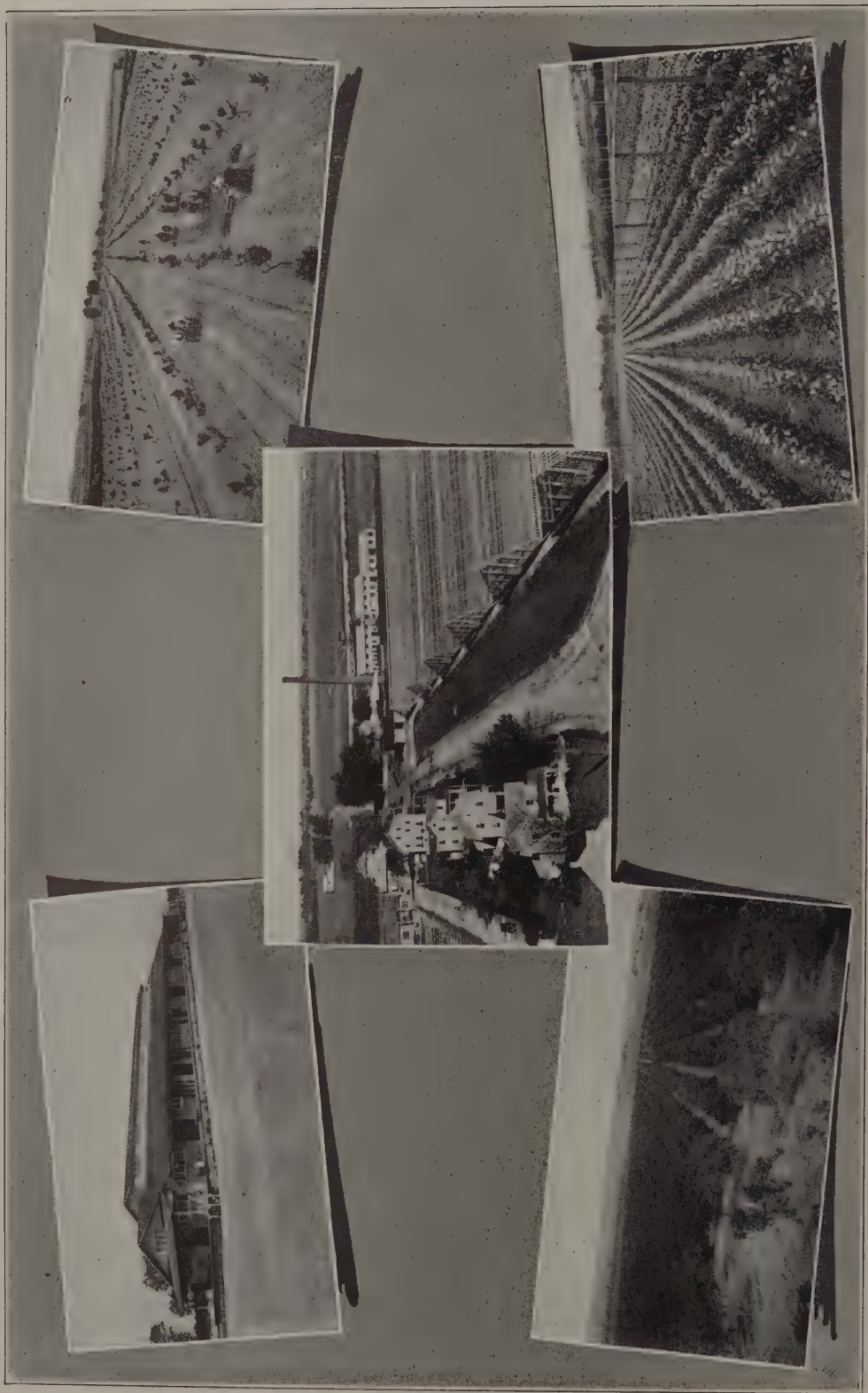
More and more the Greenwich-Stoe Creek area is being given over to dairying, and the hilly fertile acres over which savage tribes once roamed are transformed into a quiet pastoral scene. To the lovers of the open country, there is no more quiet and peaceful sight in Cumberland County than the rolling hills of green pasture, the herds of grazing Guernsey Cattle and the glimpses of the cool Delaware Bay caught on a May evening from the Head of Greenwich Road.



COW YARD, ARROWHEAD FARM



TYPICAL ARROWHEAD ANIMAL



SCENES ON SEABROOK FARMS, NORTH OF BRIDGETON

1. Fruit packing house. 2. Complete operation in planting lima beans in young orchard. 3. Greenhouses and farm headquarters. 4. One section of the peach orchard. 5. Section of tulip field in bloom.

SEABROOK FARMS

The Seabrook Farms extend for four miles along the concrete highway from Camden to Bridgeton, with a maximum width of one and a half miles. The acreage under the present management now includes 6,000 acres under intensive cultivation, producing truck crops and fruits for quick-freezing, canning and the market. It includes about thirty miles of roads, both private and public, which are serviceable at all seasons of the year. A railroad spur extends through the center of the orchards and the farms with sidings at the fruit packing sheds, the canning factory, and the vegetable packing and cold storage plant. A total of thirty freight cars can be "Spotted" for loading at one time.

Overhead irrigation, by which artificial rain may be produced whenever wanted, is no longer a novelty, but Seabrook Farms has the distinction of being not only the first commercial vegetable growing enterprise where this system of watering was installed on a large scale, but of remaining the largest single installation in the World—some 250 acres devoted to intensive vegetable growing. Water for irrigation is supplied from three artificial lakes whose watersheds are owned and protected by the Company. The water rights for a fourth lake are held in reserve against the time when it may be needed. Six pumping stations, having a total capacity of 6,500,000 gallons per day, furnish water to the irrigation mains. To furnish power to these pumping stations there are six transformer banks with miles of pole lines furnishing power at 4,000 volts.

It is estimated that the average increase in the quantity of crop returns where irrigation is used is 200 to 300 per cent with a proportionate increase in quality; therefore, it is evident that irrigation is very much more than crop insurance. Irrigation, moreover, makes it possible to time the crops grown with almost unbelievable accuracy. There is no waiting for rains to germinate the seed, no temporary check of days in their growth,—possibly of a week or two, due to dry weather. Excepting for slight variations in temperature, and the number of hours of sunshine, from season to season, the crops can be brought through on schedule. Frequently they are ready for harvesting within two or three days of the date aimed at. Also by maturing each crop in the minimum of time required, it is often possible to secure an additional crop during the season. The importance of thus being able to time crop planting and harvesting can hardly be over-estimated. It is one of the chief factors in making it possible to put vegetable production on anything approaching a manufacturing basis.

Probably on no farm in the world are the mechanical details of handling the soil, preparing seed beds, and the various soil operations incident to the culture of a wide variety of crops, done more thoroughly and uniformly than at Seabrook Farms.

Using specially developed varieties of plants, combined with scientific fertilizers made up to their own specifications, and a plentiful supply of water, the Seabrook Farms are accustomed

to harvesting from two to three crops when the average farmer would be satisfied with one.

Needless to say, the most modern mechanical equipment is used. State experiments with both vegetables and orchards have been carried out here in cooperation with the Farms' management. While the most modern methods in spraying and dusting by aeroplane for the control of insects and diseases are used, it has been found that with the vigorous growth of plants due to high fertility and irrigation, and with the disease resistant strains of vegetables grown where possible, this item amounts to very much less in proportion, than with the average small truck grower.

Insect and disease control, however, even with the most favorable growing conditions, is vitally important. Successful control depends entirely upon timeliness. Twenty-four hours, sometimes less, may make all the difference between success and failure.

One of the most imposing of the many features of the Farms is the range of greenhouses, each 300 feet long by 60 feet wide. In the Winter bulbs and flowers are grown and in the Spring spotted plants are grown which are transferred later to the open ground. Radishes, cucumbers and lettuce are also grown under glass. The greenhouse range is supplemented by a cold frame yard covering two acres. This year more than 8,000,000 tomato plants are being grown on contract for neighboring farmers and for canning companies.

The Seabrook Farms include a continuous tract of 750 acres of apple trees grown especially for Seabrook Farms and budded from record trees selected by orchard experts familiar with New Jersey conditions.

The packing plant at the Orchard Center is equipped with the most modern automatic grading and packing machinery, and when running at full capacity permits the handling and loading of twenty carloads per day. The spur running alongside makes possible the loading of five cars simultaneously, directly from the platform of the packing house.

Other large buildings house the orchard machinery, which includes the many tractors, a battery of high powered sprayers, and the thousands of containers which must be kept available during the shipping season.

One of the greatest problems in any agricultural enterprise is that of labor. With the realization of this fact, it has been the policy of Seabrook Farms from the beginning to provide the best living conditions possible for the various classes of labor employed. All of the best of the older houses on the many small farms acquired were thoroughly remodeled and modernized, and a great many new houses have been built. They are equipped with heating, electricity, water, and other modern conveniences. About one hundred and fifty tenant houses owned by the Farms are available to employees. Many of the steady laborers live in Bridgeton. The C. F. Seabrook School, one of the finest grade schools in South Jersey is located near the main entrance to the Farms.

DEERFIELD PACKING CORPORATION

The Deerfield Packing Corporation, which is located on the railroad tracks near the center of Seabrook Farms along the Camden-Bridgeton highway, have a modern and sanitary, three-story building of steel and concrete construction, with a total floor area of approximately three acres.

The Deerfield Packing Corporation during the past season packed over 7,000,000 pounds of

production operation and only a small part of the labor now employed could be given work.

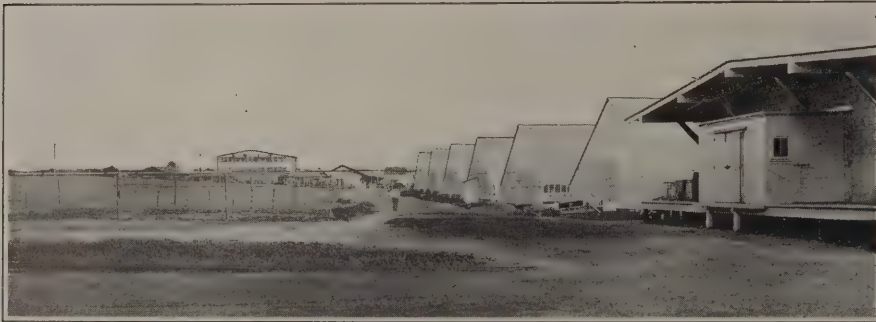
During the harvesting season, work is carried on twenty-four hours a day, and more than 2,000 persons are employed. The task of mowing, loading, shelling and processing 4,000 acres of peas, 6,000 acres of lima beans, and a large acreage of spinach, beets, and other canning crops requires a fleet of one hundred and thirty trucks, seventy-

five tractors, and innumerable cultivators, plows, planters, and other field implements.

The central power plant has a capacity of 2,000 H.P. in modern water-tube boilers, while 2,500 H.P. in electric motors are connected to the lines of the Atlantic City Electric Company. Power is furnished these motors by two 4,000 volt transformer banks. One of these

banks, which has a capacity of 1,750 H.P., has several large engine type synchronous motors connected to it.

Water is pumped by eight deepwell turbines which furnish crystal-clear, pure well water, at the rate of approximately 4,500,000 gallons per day. This water is used chiefly for refrigeration in connection with quick-freezing and processing. In order to form an idea of the relative amounts

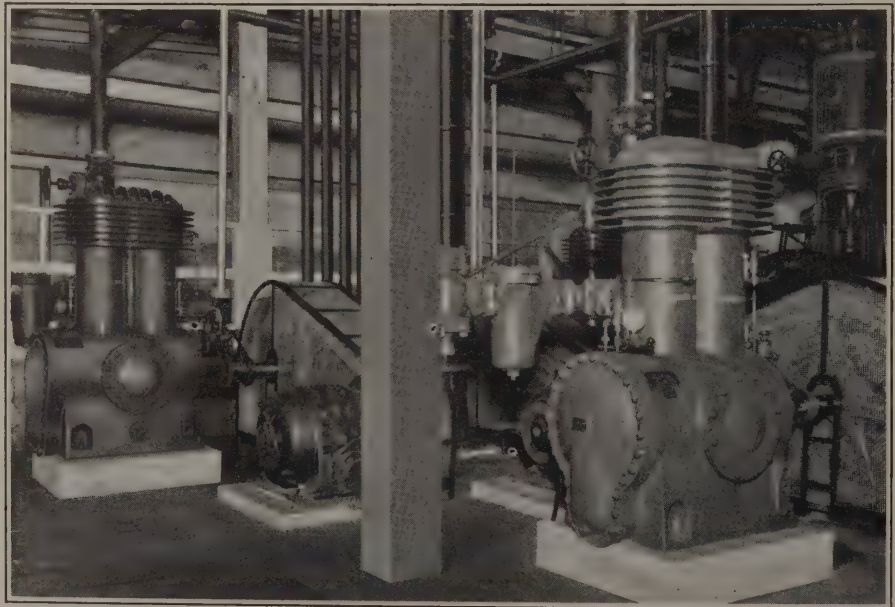


Part of the 250 Acres Equipped with Overhead Irrigation, and Some of the 10-Acre Greenhouses at Seabrook Farms. Deerfield Packing Corp. in the Background.

quick-frozen asparagus, peas, lima beans, string beans and spinach, and 18,000,000 cans of vegetables and vegetable soup. This year, they will pack over 12,000 acres of these vegetables. This will be in addition to 500 acres of beets which will be canned and not frozen. This will amount to about 25,000,000 pounds of vegetables, which will be quick-frozen and canned. A large part of this acreage will be grown under contract by 127 neighboring farmers in Cumberland and nearby counties.

This outlet for crops is no doubt appreciated by farmers, for statistics which were presented nationally this year state that net receipts to farmers during the last ten years amounted to more than twice as much per acre from canning crops as from market crops.

After the vegetables are harvested from the fields, they are handled by special machinery which eliminates a large part of the manual labor. Without this special machinery it would not be possible to carry on the mass



Refrigerating Machine Room at Deerfield Packing Corp., Showing 11½ by 8 Ammonia Booster Compressors in the Foreground, with Steam-driven Machine Beyond.

DEERFIELD PACKING CORPORATION



Loading a 15-Ton Refrigerated Truck with Seabrook Frosted Foods.

of water consumed, remember that an average city of 20,000 population with the usual number of manufacturing plants, would ordinarily have a water supply of about 5,000,000 gallons per day.

The method of handling green peas starts in the field where the vines with pods attached are mowed in the field, using tractors, then loaded on dump trucks by means of hay loaders, and are fed through pea and bean shellers called "viners," where the peas are removed from the pods. These viners are able to shell over 600,000 pounds of peas per day. From there the peas are run through cleaners, over shaker screens, through de-stoners, split removers, hot water blanchers, salt brine quality separators and hand picking tables. The salt brine quality separator is used to separate tender peas from well matured peas. The procedure involved here is merely to regulate the specific gravity of the salt brine frequently so that tender peas will float and mature peas will sink. Enormous quantities of pure, soft well water are very essential to a high quality pack. Peas will absorb lime and magnesium from unsuitable water, thus causing split peas to develop. The Packing Plant is very fortunate in having an endless supply of very cold, pure well water, which enhances its position as packers of the highest quality foods.

The larger part of these products are processed by quick-freezing under the Birdseye process for the Frosted Foods Sales Corporation—which is owned by General Foods. Some of the vegetables are quick-frozen in the company's own freezers and packed into bulk packages for the wholesale and institutional trade.

Shipment of frozen foods is made to Boston, New York, Jersey City, Philadel-

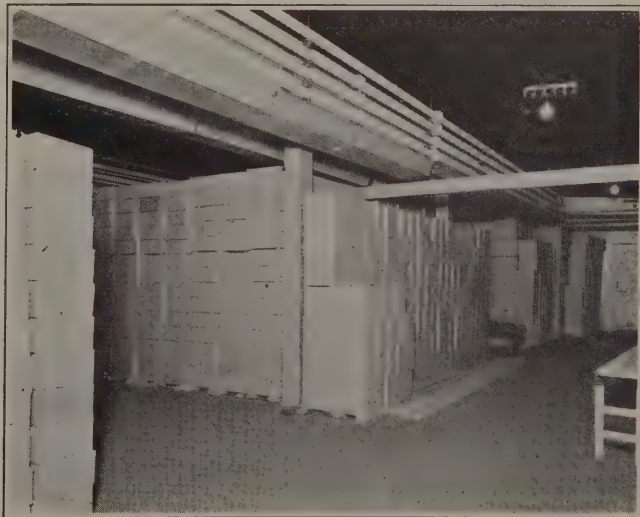
phia, Baltimore and Washington by means of eight refrigerated trucks, each having a capacity of 30,000 pounds net. The temperature in the truck bodies is held between zero and 10 degrees F. by means of dry ice which has a temperature of 109 degrees F. below zero.

The cold storage plant contains eight storage rooms with a volume of 300,000 cubic feet. Half of these rooms are held below zero for frozen products and the others are held at 32 degrees F. or higher. One of the rooms is 60 feet wide by 140 feet long. The brine piping system is used exclusively and is very helpful in maintaining constant temperatures, as it supplies a holdover reserve capacity for maintaining temperatures in spite of any possible combination of accidents, and provides for sudden peaks in refrigeration requirements such as occur when 150,000 pounds of peas are put through this part of the plant in one day.

In addition to the above refrigeration load, 2,500,000 gallons of brine are required per day for the quick-freezing work; this brine must be at a temperature of 35 degrees below zero.

The ammonia compressors have recently been converted into a two-stage booster system which has reduced the cost of refrigeration by approximately one-third.

In order to take care of maintenance and repair work, extensive shops are maintained for the Seabrook Farms and the Packing Plant. The machines for threading nipples and pipe, the lathes, presses, blacksmith, automotive and wood-working machinery are able to handle almost any job which might arise.



Overhead Brine Coils Hold the Storage Rooms for Frosted Foods Below Zero, at the Deerfield Packing Corp.



NARCISSUS AT SEABROOK BULB GARDENS

Seabrook Bulb Gardens

Visitors to the 250th Anniversary Celebration in Bridgeton will find much to interest them at Seabrook Bulb Gardens.

Flowers and bulbs that were once grown commercially only in Holland are now produced in prodigious quantities within a few minutes drive of Bridgeton.

The flower show changes with the season. Acres of Golden Daffodils swaying gently in the warm spring sunlight make a sight of wondrous beauty on the two-hundred acre Seabrook Bulb Gardens.

From a small field, part of Seabrook Farms, in 1919 it grew, so that in 1926 the few profitable acres were added to until it is now one of the most important bulb-raising establishments in the country.

Today the Seabrook Bulb Gardens ships bulbs and cut flowers into almost every city east of the Mississippi River. On one Spring day in 1935 there was 100,000 dozen bunches of cut daffodil flowers shipped to all parts of Eastern United States. Think of it—five full express carloads of flowers.

But Daffodils are only one of the gorgeous color effects that you can see throughout the Spring and Summer months. At various times the Tulips, Hyacinths, Astilbe, Iris, Bleeding Hearts, Gladiolus, etc. all break forth in riotous colors.

Come see the Seabrook Bulb Gardens in flower season.

Koster Nursery

When the importation of plants from Europe was stopped in 1919 by a Federal Plant Quarantine designed to protect American plants from devastating pests and diseases such as the chestnut blight, Peter Koster came from Europe in search of a suitable location for propagating and growing nursery ornamentals and plants.

Prior to this time Europe had supplied America with most of our ornamental plants. When this source was stopped, there resulted a plant famine in the United States.

Mr. Koster found that the territory surrounding Bridgeton had ideal climatic, soil and marketing conditions, and the small business he established in 1919 has grown until today Koster Nursery is known throughout the whole United States as America's largest producers of grafted Hybrid Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Yews and growers of Broadleafed evergreens and choice ornamentals of the better sort.

Many new rare and delightful plants are growing on the Koster Nursery from seeds collected in twenty-seven foreign countries and will some day be released for America's gardeners. There are also acres of Hybrid Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Red Japanese Maples, Yews, Magnolias and French Hybrid Lilacs and of course the general assortment of the better evergreens.

There are many thousands of Koster Hybrid Rhododendrons in Bridgeton's beautiful city park, where they line the west Raceway drive for a mile with their wondrous beauty.

J. L. DANZENBAKER & SONS

The J. L. Danzenbaker & Sons, Inc., was founded in Cedarville in 1895 by J. L. Danzenbaker, who is still actively engaged in the business. At its start the business included merchandising in cooking and heating stoves, and progressively in sheet metal work and plumbing, windmills and pumps and related lines. Before the turn of the present century Mr. Danzenbaker commenced the sale of agricultural implements, at that time dependent entirely upon horse power for their propulsion and operation.

Later he took on the Fairbanks & Morse gasoline powered pumps and the International Harvester line of farm operating equipment. In 1912 the power units offered by these corporations were added to the line, and the business expanded to include a large clientele in all parts of South Jersey.

H. J. Danzenbaker joined his father in the business about twenty years ago and a corporation was formed, all of the issued stock being

taken up by the members of the family. J. L. Danzenbaker is president of the corporation.

In 1930 the company opened up a Bridgeton branch of the original establishment at 145 South Laurel Street, and H. J. Danzenbaker became general manager. The management of the original establishment at Cedarville is reposed in the hand of H. S. Danzenbaker, another son who joined the company within the past few years.

J. L. Danzenbaker & Sons, Inc., continues to handle the Fairbanks-Morse and the International Harvester lines, with which they originally started and has kept fully abreast with these companies in merchandising the products of their factories. More than 400 McCormick-Deering tractors and farm operating machines have been supplied for use in Cumberland County by this concern—the oldest implement agency in the County. A modern machine shop and up-to-date service department give prompt attention to all users of farm units.

MARTIN DYEING AND FINISHING CO.



PLANT OF THE MARTIN DYEING AND FINISHING CO

The Martin Dyeing and Finishing Company began operations in Bridgeton about thirty years ago, erecting the first unit of the present large plant upon the property purchased from the trustees of the East Lake Woolen Mills, where the old frame dye house stood. The first unit was 128x210 feet, to which five other units of similar size and construction have been added, and with handsome office buildings comprise the present plant.

The company of which Thomas F. Martin is the president and H. H. Hankins is secretary and treasurer, employs about two hundred and fifty hands and has enjoyed a steady and con-

sistent growth since its beginning. The business consists of dyeing and finishing cotton fabrics which are shipped to the plant in the piece in the natural color, and are processed according to the order of the owner.

There is a bank of eight boilers, capable of delivering 2,000 h.p. which supplies power, light and heat for processing. The buildings are of the most modern construction, with an abundance of light and air. The plant surroundings are beautifully kept and together with the home of the president, across the street, make up one of the show places of Bridgeton.



THE NEW MODERN HURLEY STORE

The Hurley Store Has Served Bridgeton and South Jersey for the Past 24 Years

This spacious department store had its origin twenty-four years ago in a one-room warehouse. From that humble beginning a vast retail business has developed based upon the principle of fair dealing with its customers.

A few years later a store building was secured on East Commerce Street and over the years many regular customers were developed and the organization increased in size until it became one of the leading retail establishments in this section of South Jersey.

The business grew to such a volume that the

building became inadequate and in 1934, L. J. Walker, manager of the store, had plans drawn up and construction began on a new modern building. On November 22, 1934, the present beautiful store had its grand opening and was host to 10,000 people who crowded in to see the fine arrangement and modern decorative effects.

It can be said truthfully that the new store is the most ornate retail establishment in South Jersey. Coupled with the principle of fair dealing and honest merchandising it presents a retail organization that has developed a patronage among thousands of South Jersey families,



WAREHOUSE OF THE HOME TOWN STORES, INC.

HOME TOWN STORES, INC.

The Home Town Stores were incorporated the 19th day of February, 1929. The three men taking shares of stock were Frank Marts, Merle Bailey and Maxwell Stallop.

This business was incorporated to engage in a general Wholesale and Retail Grocery business and in connection therewith to buy, sell, import, grow, pack and deal in groceries, provisions, fruit, vegetables, produce, poultry, fish and all kinds of food supplies. Also to buy, sell, import, manufacture and deal in food supplies.

Weekly meetings of the stockholders were held every Monday night in Maxwell Stallop's store, at which time the stockholders would give in their orders for merchandise that they would need that week. (Mr. Stallop was kind enough to let them have part of his storeroom to store their merchandise in).

After three months of steady growth a storeroom was rented on Cedar Street. This building was used from May, 1929, until May 31,

1931. At this time the organization needed still more floor space so it was decided to rent the brick building on the corner of Vine and Water Streets from the Bridgeton Gas Light Company.

At this time the Home Town Stores, Inc., sub-rented half of this building to Mr. Jeffers as a storage house.

In October, 1932, Mr. E. M. Davis was hired as Buyer and Manager of the Warehouse and Office and on May 11, 1934, the Organization took over the whole building as it was decided more room was necessary. This building having four floors and an elevator which gave them 5,000 square feet floor space. In July, 1935, an addition was also added to the warehouse.

In 1932 the membership of this Organization was twenty-seven members and their membership has now been increased to fifty-seven members. The Organization is owned and operated by individual merchants.

SALEM BRASS & IRON MFG. CO.

The Salem Brass and Iron Manufacturing Company, which was organized in Salem in 1902 by Joseph H. Powers and Harry G. Hart, acquired the property of the Hess Steel Company in Bridgeton at its present location in 1917. The new owners in a few years had enlarged the plant and increased its capacity several fold and within the past few years branched out from the manufacture of cast iron soil pipe and fittings to the manufacture of highway sign and lighting standards and abrasive steel castings.

The company furnished a large order of three-foot and nine-foot standards for the State Highway Department and furnished thirty tons of abrasive castings for the Boulder Dam. It

ships its product to every state in the Union and its product has been used in many of the outstanding public buildings in Washington and the metropolitan cities.

Joseph H. Powers, president of the corporation, died in 1930, and Harry G. Hart, associated with him from the beginning of the company, died in 1933. They were succeeded by Thomas H. Powers, president and treasurer, and Paul H. Powers as secretary, both sons of the original owner. The company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. It has an aggressive sales policy and as a consequence keeps its factory and foundry in constant operation.



THE JOSEPH TOYE COMPANY PLANT

THE JOSEPH TOYE COMPANY

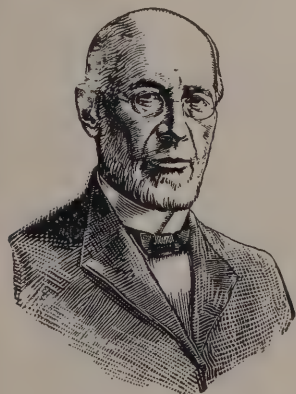
Joseph Toye, after more than thirty years training and experience in the leading foundries of the East, decided to engage in the brass foundry business on Bank Street, Bridgeton, and make brass, phos-bronze, aluminum and steel castings. When he located here in 1917 this was a doubtful industry for this section.

However, through perseverance and the trustworthiness of his products, the business has become a stable industry in the community, drawing its trade not only from South Jersey but also from the Philadelphia metropolitan territory and many parts of the eastern section

of the country. Marine castings and bronze bushings are specialties of the Toye Foundry Company.

In 1921 an iron foundry was erected and grey iron and steel castings were added to the bronze and aluminum work. The plant's minimum employment force consists of sixteen men.

Because of the skilled mechanics employed in the production of bottle moulds and general foundry jobbing, satisfaction is always afforded. During the past years the business has progressed rapidly and will continue to progress with the growth and expansion of Bridgeton.



*For three generations
the ABBOTTS name
has been a tradition
in South Jersey*



Way back in the day when U. S. Grant was President, George Abbott, a Salem farmer, decided to put into practice his own rules for the production of clean milk.

For a number of years he sold this milk in Millville, but in 1876 started business in Philadelphia.

Founded on the ideals of a Quaker farmer, the company—now Abbotts Dairies—has become

one of the largest independent dairy concerns in the country.

Sixteen years ago, Abbotts returned to South Jersey. Their Bridgeton plant is a model of efficiency and sanitation, and includes a scientific laboratory where daily tests assure the families of South Jersey of a milk supply of a quality unsurpassed by any community in this country.

ABBOTTS DAIRIES, Inc.

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

PLANT 14 AT BRIDGETON, N. J.



NEW OFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGETON PLANT, SHOWING GLASS BRICK CONSTRUCTION

Assisting in the 250th anniversary celebration of the founding of Bridgeton, one of America's oldest communities, is the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, not alone one of Bridgeton's

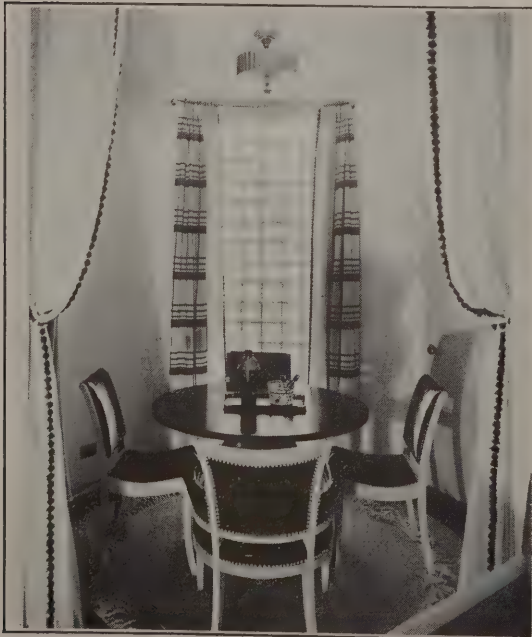
predominant manufacturing organizations but representative of America's first industrial enterprise, the making of glass.

Not only is the type of its activities representative of this country's earliest commercial endeavor, but Owens-Illinois today has an industrial ancestry as deep-rooted in early American soil as any business now in existence.

Identified for so long as a leading manufacturer of containers, it is interesting to note that Owens-Illinois, by its foresightedness in allocating generous sums for research activities to find new applications for glass in new forms, today provides glass for such innumerable uses that the company's products can truthfully be said to serve man every day of his life from the cradle to the grave.

Comparisons provide a fascinating picture of the vast influences exerted by Owens-Illinois in causing one of man's oldest known materials to be one of man's most helpful servants. Bridgeton, for instance, with its annual production of approximately 300,000,000 bottles, represents about one seventh of the Owens-Illinois container production.

With twenty-one plants located at strategic points throughout the United States, Owens-Illinois not only produces glass for almost infinite purposes but maintains a three-fold program—first, to better understand glass—then, to improve the quality and control of glass pro-



VIEW OF GLASS PANEL IN HOME

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

PLANT 14 AT BRIDGETON, N. J.

duction—and, finally, to enlarge its field of usefulness.

In recent months the press of the United States and Europe has told the world of how Owens-Illinois has made possible the building of homes and factories of translucent glass block, such buildings insulated by another of the company's newer forms of glass—fibrous glass, a product now offering tremendous possibilities as a textile material.

The modern, fireproof office building recently constructed at Bridgeton is composed largely of glass block. Heat and sound insulation is provided by means of fibrous glass in the ceiling and sections of the walls, and spun glass air filters aid in cleansing and conditioning the air in the building.

Aside from Bridgeton's interesting operations, let us consider briefly a few representative communities where Owens-Illinois activities are attracting world-wide attention.

In Toledo, where the company's headquarters are located, Owens-Illinois has just completed the world's first all-glass, windowless building, now housing its packaging research division, where its scientists, technicians, artists, and designers devote themselves to the innumerable packaging and processing problems of thousands of customers.

They work in a building made of glass—translucent glass masonry perfected by Owens-Illinois at its Muncie, Indiana, plant. The structure is further insulated, and the noises of its activities

deadened, by fibrous glass, products of its Newark, Ohio, plant; the air cleaned of dust and other foreign matter, even pollen, by glass air filters, another fibrous product of Newark; heating units and pipes of the building insulated by fibrous glass blankets. And the time is near when the wires carrying electricity for illumination and communications will be protected by insulation of glass thread—from Newark.

In Alton, Ill., the company maintains the world's largest container plant. With it is a great laboratory wherein glass and furnaces are studied and machines produced to fabricate glass in endless form.

Owens-Illinois containers provide the most sanitary packaging known to man for medicines, foods, lotions, cosmetics and liquids of all kinds.

In Toledo, the company's newest glass operation, the Libbey Glass Manufacturing Company, is famous throughout the world for its exquisite goblets, glass table ware and millions of tumblers that are used in hotels, soda fountains, clubs—wherever food or drink is served. Scarcely a home in America is without a supply of Libbey tumblers.

The history of glass, beginning 2,000 years before the birth of Christ, has many of its most thrilling chapters written by Americans, begun almost as soon as the first white men dropped anchor in the James River 329 years ago, but none of them are more fascinating than those made possible by the men of Owens-Illinois, many of whom are the "Boys of Bridgeton".



GLASS FILTER

A FEW OF THE VARIOUS TYPE BOTTLES MFG. BY
OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS CO

GLASS BRICK

CUMBERLAND HOTEL

JOS. E. MEARS, Manager



Located on the Cumberland Highway about equally distant from Philadelphia and Atlantic City, the Cumberland Hotel at Bridgeton, New Jersey, offers the very latest in hotel accommodations. The building itself is splendidly designed and the general furnishings were selected with a view to both beauty and permanency.

The hotel was built by the citizens of Bridgeton and represents the community's response to an imperative demand for additional hotel accommodations for the traveling public, in keeping with the requirements of a small though more exacting clientele. It challenges in everything save size, the metropolitan hotels with which it must compete in service and convenience and excels in quiet comfort.

The Cumberland is easy of access by two railroads and by improved highways leading from every direction. It takes its name from the county in which it is located which in turn was named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, whose Coat of Arms are prominently and artistically displayed in the lobby of the hotel.

The Cumberland is of fireproof construction throughout and is devoted exclusively to hotel purposes with the exception of a small drug store in the corner of the ground floor. The main dining room, adjacent to a sumptuously furnished lobby, is a personification of simple dignity and elegance in appointments, furnishings and decorations. Natural illumination which provides the soft glow of refinement is supplied

with crystal chandeliers of Colonial type, corresponding to the other lighting appliances of the Colonial period.

The Cumberland's lounge on the mezzanine floor provides a commodious and cozy place for lady patrons of the hotel, where they may have a degree of privacy not always possible in the main lobby. It is handsomely furnished with period furniture and is supplied with writing desks, reading room facilities and library.

The hotel kitchens are models of perfection in gas and electric hotel equipment and are as spotless as a manufacturer's show room. They are always open to visitors and inspection is invited. The hotel offers elevator service to all of the seven sleeping floors and to the ball room floor which occupies the entire ninth floor, with the exception of one suite of rooms and a men's smoking room. The latter always available for small gatherings, committee meetings, smokers and assemblies, small suppers, etc.

The hotel ball room is elegantly decorated and has appointments of the most substantial kind. It is the regular meeting place for the luncheons of the Rotary Club and the suppers of the Kiwanis Club and provides quarters for their other social affairs. It is the home of several dancing clubs and affords accommodations for many large dinner dances during the social season.

The Cumberland Hotel is one of Bridgeton's most substantial assets.

BRIDGETON'S *part in a* GREAT DEVELOPMENT



The City of Bridgeton has played an important part in the development of one of the largest and most important industries in the United States—the **canning industry**.

It was here that the American Can Company operated one of the first plants in America devoted to the manufacture of the Sanitary Can—the container which made possible the present development of the canned foods industry.



AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



ARNOLD M. BAUER STORE

ARNOLD M. BAUER

1917-1936

The spring of 1936 marks the nineteenth anniversary of the Arnold M. Bauer Hardware Store, now located at 61-63 South Laurel Street.

In the early spring of 1917 Arnold Bauer opened a shop at 44 South Laurel Street for the sales and servicing of bicycles and motorcycles, also carrying a small line of hardware. At that time he was one of Bridgeton's youngest merchants.

As years passed by, different lines were added, including sporting goods, paints, electrical supplies and appliances, and all kinds of hardware.

The store was remodeled from time to time and took in 42-44-46 South Laurel Street, until August, of 1932, when Mr. Bauer moved his busi-

ness into his own building at 61-63 South Laurel Street, opposite the former location, with a large warehouse along the Cohansey River.

Mr. Bauer was one of the first dealers in Bridgeton in electrical refrigeration and is now the exclusive dealer of Frigidaire for Bridgeton and vicinity.

His stock of hardware, paint, sporting goods, mill and boating supplies is one of the largest in South Jersey and patrons come from long distances to do business with Mr. Bauer, whose service is unsurpassed. Nothing is too much trouble to accommodate a customer and this cheerful service is the foundation upon which his splendid business is founded.

H. H. HANKINS & BRO.

In 1898 Harry H. Hankins, who had come to Bridgeton some time before, started in the building and contracting business, which has since grown to its present large proportions. The lumber yard, millworking establishment, warehouse and hardware store of this organization is located on Broad Street and occupies the space bounded by Water and Atlantic Streets and by Broad Street and Newall's Lane. The company handles a complete line of building materials, including lumber, cement, building blocks, brick, builder's hardware and supplies and engages in general contracting, in addition to carrying on a retail business.

In 1909 this firm built the Cumberland County Court House, and in later years were the con-

tractors or sub-contractors on many of the important business and other structures in Bridgeton and Cumberland County. In 1909 Frank M. Hankins purchased a half interest in the business and several years later, when H. H. Hankins was elected president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, he took over the management and general supervision of the business. It has been known as H. H. Hankins & Bro., since that time.

F. M. Hankins has maintained the traditions of the business that was established more than 35 years ago and it has continued to grow and prosper under his management, and continues to retain the good will of a large clientele from all sections of South Jersey.

THE STANLEY THEATRE

The Stanley Theatre, operated by the Atlantic Theatres Corporation, became a Bridgeton institution in August, 1928. The theatre building was erected during the preceding months of the year and the opening took place on August 3, 1928. It occupies nearly the entire block on Pearl Street, between Commerce and Warren Streets, with the theatre entrance on Commerce Street, and the entrance to the office buildings on Pearl Street. The building is of buff brick and steel construction and is one of the handsomest and best equipped modern picture and play houses in South Jersey. Its office building is a model of comfort and convenience, light, airy and well heated and ventilated.

The Stanley Theatre has been operated by the Atlantic Theatres Corporation for the past four years and during that time has brought first run pictures of the highest type and has catered

admirably to the taste not only of the Bridgeton theatre-going public but to the taste of the entire South Jersey community. It has shown the merit award pictures of the moving picture industry for four successive years and reached the climax of picture enterprise in 1936 with the showing of Shakespeares' "Midsummer Night's Dream." The same year it showed "The Informer" and "Dangerous," in which McLaglen and Bette Davis, respectively, received the awards for the best individual work of the year in moving pictures.

It is the policy of the local management to keep in touch with the demand of the local theatre-going public and insofar as possible anticipate their wishes. Hospitality, friendliness and an ever-present desire to cater to the comfort and well-being of the public, are the animating force back of the Bridgeton Stanley Theatre. Al. Sterling is the local manager.

CRYSTAL LAUNDRY



ESTABLISHED 1888

*Nearly 50 years of continuous service, serving Cumberland and
Salem Counties*



KOTOK BROS. MARKET

KOTOK BROS. MARKET

MORRIS KOTOK—PERCY GORSEN

Kotok Brothers Market was started in Bridgeton in 1921 at 58 South Pearl Street by Irving Kotok, who operated the business at that location until 1923, when he sold the business to his brother, Morris Kotok, and Percy Gorsen, who retained the original firm name. The same year that the business was purchased by Mr. Kotok and Mr. Gorsen it was moved to 66-68 South Laurel Street, adjoining the Laurel Hotel, where business was conducted in a small building which was only a small part of the present establishment.

The business continued to grow, and two years later the partners bought the John Bauer Fruit Market and expanded into the new property. They later purchased the property original-

ly occupied by the Busy Bee Lunch Car and a few years later erected new buildings and installed modern equipment.

In 1930 they erected a new building on the adjacent property and leased the ground floor to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company in direct connection with the Kotok Market.

Kotok Bros. Market has been serving the people of Bridgeton and community for more than fifteen years. It has progressed very rapidly from a small beginning and has grown to be the largest and most up-to-date market in South Jersey. Finest quality fruits and vegetables can be obtained there at all times of the year, many of them from the farms of Cumberland County.

Bonham Engineering and Construction Co.

Established in 1919 by Mr. G. R. Bonham, President, and Mr. E. R. Bonham, Treasurer, as general contractors and mason material dealers this concern has constructed many of the roads and bridges in Cumberland County. They are well equipped with concrete mixers, trucks and construction tools. They operate a modern concrete block manufacturing plant with a sand and gravel washer and gravel pit at their South Avenue works. Specializing in all forms of concrete and mason work the Bonham Engineering Company is also equipped for all forms of general contracting.

E. C. Paris & Bros.

Established in 1910, the firm of E. C. Paris & Bros., exclusive jewelers, are celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversary with the Two Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the City of Bridgeton.

Originally located on North Laurel Street, they are now established at 99 East Commerce Street, and they are reputed as fine jewelers throughout South Jersey.

They carry a full and varied line of diamonds, watches, jewelry, glassware, rock crystal ware and many attractive articles suitable for wedding gifts. Mr. Paris is a recognized local authority on fine stones.

BRIDGETON BOTTLING CO.

6 WASHINGTON STREET

Founded by Moses Braunstein in 1885. His son, Elmer, came into the business after he returned from the war and he became owner and manager at his father's death. He is a native son. In 1920 the large plant on the present site was erected and during the next sixteen years it continued to expand to become one of the largest in South Jersey. A further expansion was necessary this year and thousands of dollars have been expended in this anniversary year for another new building and the most

sanitary automatic equipment which will more than double the capacity.

Visitors to the anniversary celebration are cordially invited to visit the plant to see the most modern methods of preparing and bottling the refreshing, pure products of this fine old concern. Thousands of gallons of soft drinks, ginger ales, seltzer water and other commodities are manufactured and distributed daily.

ELMER BRAUNSTEIN.

Goldberg's Furniture Store

The Goldberg Furniture Store was started by the late Max Goldberg in 1893. The founder came to Bridgeton as a young man and his first business venture was a small store in which the range of merchandise was limited largely to commodities that sold from three to nine cents.

The original building was enlarged from time to time and additions were erected on Cohansey Street and at the rear of the original business home in order to warehouse the constantly growing lines, and provide sales quarters. Furniture was later added to the other lines of merchandise and still further building expansion ensued.

In 1925 the present handsome business block was built upon the site of the original store and in 1927 the large warehouse was built on Cohansey Street, two-thirds of which is used by the organization for warehousing.

The founder of the store, Max Goldberg, died in January, 1931, and the business is carried on by the sons of the deceased. The present Goldberg Furniture Store is one of the largest institutions of the kind in South Jersey and employs approximately twenty people the year round. It has satisfied patrons and clients in all parts of South Jersey and carries on the traditions of sound merchandise and fair dealing that was the moving spirit of the founder, who was held in high esteem by the entire community. It has furnished many public institutions in South Jersey and many of the hand-somest homes in the territory.

Maier & Elwell

Maier & Elwell, clothing merchants, located at 33-35 South Laurel Street, are carrying on the traditions of a business which was founded in Bridgeton in October, 1877, by Philip H. Goldsmith, a young man who came from Philadelphia and started merchandising in the community with a dependable line of clothing for men and youths, and almost from the start established a reputation for fair dealing that attracted a tremendous clientele from all parts of South Jersey.

Mr. Goldsmith was one of the unfortunate victims of the Atlantic City meadows wrêck, which robbed the community of many of its best citizens, and the business was taken over in 1896 by Ed. J. Levy of New York, who carried on the Goldsmith traditions for ten years.

Louis H. Maier and Walter Elwell, employees of the store during most of the time that it was owned by Mr. Goldsmith, purchased the business in 1906, and are now in their thirtieth year at the identical location first selected by the founder, and are doing business under the name of Maier & Elwell.

The store, which for a long time was called the Enterprise, continues to carry a line of dependable merchandise, and caters to the discriminating people of the community who demand both style and quality in the apparel for the men folks and the youths of the family. The clothing line is extensive, some of the leading American manufacturers being represented in the varied stock, which keeps pace with the changing styles of the more conservative type.

SMITH & RICHARDS

The Smith & Richards Lumber Company is scarcely ten years old as a Bridgeton institution, but it has grown from a small beginning to be one of the leading lumber yards, building supply dealers and building contractors in South Jersey. The corporation started business in this city as a partnership between G. H. Smith and Rufus Richards and in 1927 they purchased the lumber yard of Lowell Campbell on South Laurel Street.

They continued business at the Campbell location for a few years without making any changes in the plant or equipment, but soon thereafter commenced to grow and expand. The partners added new buildings, installed new machinery, increased the stock of lumber, added a hardware and paint department, increased warehouse facilities, expanded their wharfage on the Cohansey River, erected a new office

building, and added several of the outstanding building hardware and supply lines.

Two years ago the partnership was further expanded and became a corporation under the name of the Smith & Richards Lumber Company, with the following officers: President, Rufus Richards; vice president, G. H. Smith; secretary and treasurer, F. G. Smith. It is incorporated at \$75,000.

The corporation bases its success and growth upon a sincere desire to serve the people of South Jersey and the delivery of first class merchandise and high class service. It commenced early in its career to offer "Service with a Smile," and has adhered to this principle ever since. It offers a superior delivery service to all parts of South Jersey and numbers among its clients and patrons some of the outstanding South Jersey business concerns.

I. SERATA & SONS

I. Serata & Sons, a closed corporation made up of the sons of the founder, Isaac Serata, began in 1891 at Woodruff Station, when the senior Serata became a licensed commission merchant and dealt in farm produce, and supplied the farmers of the neighborhood with their principal farm needs. The business was transferred to 28-32 Jefferson Street, Bridgeton, in 1909 and four years later, 1912, the Frank Pennell feed and grain business at the corner of Water and Broad Streets, was acquired. In 1915 the John Minch fertilizer business was purchased, and the company expanded again. In 1925, the fertilizer business was incorporated as a separate institution and the new organization, known as the Star Fertilizer Company, commenced the manufacture of fertilizer in a

large way. This corporation in 1935 erected a steel and brick factory building on Bank Street. Its product includes commercial fertilizers and raw materials which are sold throughout the Eastern market.

I. Serata & Sons is one of the largest concerns in South Jersey dealing in farmers' supplies, and handles large quantities of farmer-produced commodities. Its line includes everything that the farmer needs for farm operation—agricultural machinery and tools, fencing and farm supplies; insecticides and sprays; also fertilizer, seed, agricultural lime, and coal. It is operated by the five sons of the founder, Benjamin Serata, Abe Serata, Lewis Serata, Jacob Serata and Morris Serata, each one assuming responsibility for separate units of the business.

The Zambone Store

An institution devoted to the Service of the people of Bridgeton, not cold or selfish, but filled with the spirit of humanity, determined to "Do unto others as we would be done by," and taking always as its watchword, "Service above Self."

Founded upon the four staunch walls of Courtesy, Quality, Economy and Dependability and having as its cornerstone, Service; we have come to enjoy, in the thirty-two years of our association with the people of Bridgeton, their entire confidence, their friendship. Because of this we have grown. Grown from one tiny store to one of the largest establishments in the city, catering to our customers and friends with a complete line of merchandise such as dry goods, notions, millinery and ready to wear apparel.

And the confidence placed in us by these same friends will enable us to go on and on in the Spirit of Progress, becoming "one" with the City of Bridgeton, having always its interest at heart and striving always to make this truly a store "of the people and for the people." The spirit of cooperation permeates this organization and no call, in the interest of the well being of the city or its people, will be so feeble that we will not hear it.

THE ZAMBONE STORE.

John M. Rutala

Real Estate

Mr. Rutala entered the real estate business in Bridgeton in 1920 and year after year has forged ahead until today, he is considered one of the foremost authorities in his field. The reputation which he holds has been built up through his untiring efforts to serve his clients to their best advantage and give them the benefit of the knowledge he has gained through his many years of experience in real estate lines. His policies have been rewarded for it can be said without reservation that the Rutala office has handled the bulk of property exchange in Bridgeton since the establishment of the business.

Mr. Rutala has not only confined his efforts to the brokerage business but has been instrumental in the erection of many fine homes thus adding much to the development of our fine city.

Many citizen's real estate problems have been ironed out by the courteous and willing service rendered them by Mr. Rutala.

The Rutala office is located in the Cumberland National Bank Building.

S. E. Bowen & Co.

One of the few establishments in the same location for almost a century, S. E. Bowen & Company, of 46 East Commerce Street, was founded in 1839 by Bloomfield Holmes and Garrison Smith. The business later passed into the hands of Mr. Smith who took Charles B. Fithian into partnership. Samuel R. and Robert J. Fithian purchased the establishment in 1842, and seventeen years later the enterprise was taken over by James L. Whitaker and Alexander L. Robeson. Mr. Robeson was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Howard W. Fithian, son of Samuel R. Fithian, became a partner of Charles Reeve. The latter's death changed the title to Fithian & Son, and it so continued until Mr. Fithian's death in 1918. Mr. Sydney E. Bowen then bought the business, and it continues to serve the people of Bridgeton under this name.

S. E. Bowen & Company sells a full line of stationery, office and school supplies, photographic materials, artists supplies, and some patent medicines.

Wilbert M. Bacon & Co.

"We have determined that the quality of our goods and merchandise and our prices shall always be attractive to the men who would dress well at moderate cost; and we will never allow a garment to leave our store unless it is perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser."

The above was a declaration of Wilbert M. Bacon and P. P. Phillips, in a public announcement in the Evening News when they advertised their partnership and the opening of a new clothing store at 36 South Laurel Street, Bridgeton, on February 20, 1904. That declaration was the foundation upon which has been built a business which has remained at the one location for thirty-three years, and has given uninterrupted service and satisfaction to several generations of Bridgeton and Salem and Cumberland County citizens.

The Bacon-Phillip partnership continued until 1912, when Mr. Bacon purchased the Phillip interests in the store, and has continued the business ever since that time at the same location. The store is the oldest Bridgeton clothing store doing business under one management and at one location.

The Wilbert M. Bacon Clothing Store offers a complete line of apparel for men and boys and keeps constantly abreast with the changing styles in everything that men desire and which women select for their growing boys. The store also operates a complete shoe store and handles popular and nationally advertised lines of shoes and footwear for men, women and children. The same high standards are maintained in the shoe store as in the clothing store.



CANNING PLANT OF E. PRITCHARD, INC.

E. PRITCHARD, INC.

The factory located at Bank Street and Irving Avenue, Bridgeton, New Jersey, is known as the home of "Pride of the Farm Tomato Catsup." From this factory millions of bottles of catsup are sold annually, principally in the metropolitan area of New York City.

This business was started by Edward Pritchard on a capital of \$10.00, a loan from a friend of 40 trade dollars and a lot of hard work. This was 58 years ago. With perseverance, the business has prospered through the founder's determination to manufacture only the best products which were sold at a reasonable price to the consumer.

Edward Pritchard started business in the basement of a house in New York City. As the business expanded, he moved to 331 Spring Street, later acquiring the properties at 325-327 Spring and 499 Washington Streets, New York City, which are still occupied, in addition to the warehouse at 505 Washington Street.

As the business grew, the demand for larger quantities of tomatoes forced him to seek a fac-

tory in South Jersey where a plentiful supply of the finest quality tomatoes could be obtained. He purchased a factory at Woodstown, New Jersey, which he operated for one year, and the following year came to Bridgeton.

Mr. Pritchard's business was incorporated in 1921 and the corporation now has two large plants in Bridgeton and one in Winslow. The company recently disposed of their plants in Indiana.

Mr. Pritchard died in 1933, the business now being under the able leadership of Norman W. Stewart with Percy Richardson, general manager and James Henry, manager of the local factories.

The activities of the business now include all lines of tomato products in addition to soups, jellies, extracts, puddings, asparagus, spaghetti, mayonnaise and the well known "Eddy's Old English Style Sauce".

As Mr. Stewart insists that the same high standards of quality and cleanliness be maintained, there is no doubt as to the continued success of the business.



MENZ BROS. MODERN CLEANING PLANT

BRIDGETON'S ONLY "SANITONE" DRY CLEANING PLANT

Sanitoning is the only dry cleaning process guaranteed by the Good Housekeeping Institute.

Menz Bros., Inc., have operated their own cleaning plant for several years. It is equipped with the most modern equipment for every phase of dry cleaning work and cleans a volume

of garments for not only Bridgeton patrons but also those living in the surrounding territory.

A fleet of delivery trucks assures prompt service anywhere in the county and the high quality work done has created a large patronage among the public of South Jersey.



MERRITT-CHAPMAN & McLEAN CORPORATION

HIGHWAYS, DREDGING,
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

General Contractors

1301-3 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.

RAILROADS, BRIDGES,
PIERS, BULKHEADS

BUILDERS OF BROAD STREET BRIDGE



THE BOND STORES

The Bond Grocery Company built and opened their first Bond Store in Bridgeton in July, 1926, and all their stores are stocked with a comprehensive line of nationally advertised merchandise at the very lowest prices and also fruits and vegetables and other commodities grown and canned in Bridgeton and vicinity.

The store locations are all owned by the Bond Grocery Company with the exception of one store and their money stays in Bridgeton.

The managers and clerks in the stores are all Bridgeton men and boys whose slogan is

"The Stores with the Smiles," and who are always glad to be of service and truly appreciate your patronage.

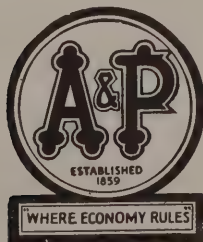
The store locations and managers are: 144 Broad Street, Walter Tice, Manager; 102 North Pearl Street, Stanley Shaw, Manager; 135 South Avenue, Charles Elmer, Manager; 271 North Laurel Street, Samuel Crowe, Manager; 100 Fayette Street, George Dunn, Manager; 386 North Pearl Street, Charles Compton, Manager; 155 Irving Avenue, John Prince, Manager, and 46 South Laurel Street, Milton H. Sheppard, manager.

CONGRATULATIONS

TO BRIDGETON

on its

250TH ANNIVERSARY



A & P FOOD STORES

Serving the American Public for 77 years.



HAJOCA CORPORATION

The Bridgeton Branch of Hajoca Corporation is one of 28 Branches extending from Newark, N. J., to Tampa, Fla., serving the Plumbing and Heating Industries along the Atlantic Seaboard. The Bridgeton Branch was opened in the year 1930, 72 years after the original establishment of the parent Company of Hajoca Corporation. In 1858, the Company was formed to manufacture and sell high grade Plumbing Fixtures. During this 78 years of history, Hajoca Corporation produced many fundamental patents designed to add comfort, or complete sanitation in Plumbing Products.

In addition to operating 28 Branches in metropolitan areas, Hajoca Corporation operates

a large Brass Works for the production of materials in Philadelphia, and two Iron Foundries, one located at Lansdale, Pa., and one located at Quakertown, Pa., for the production of Iron Products in the Plumbing, Heating and Industrial lines, sold by a personnel of 150 salesmen.

Hajoca Corporation maintains at Bridgeton, and in many of its other distributing centers, modern display rooms of both Plumbing and Heating Equipment, in order that home owners, architects and plumbing and heating contractors, might choose from under one roof complete plumbing and heating systems for every type of building structure.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company is one of the oldest institutions of Bridgeton, being organized under a special Charter granted by an act of the New Jersey Legislature in 1844—for the purpose of insuring houses and other property against loss by fire or lightning.

Operating on a Co-operative or Mutual plan and always conservatively managed, it has been signally successful in accomplishing its ideals. It stands in the front rank of New Jersey Mutuals, and, has gained an enviable reputation for prompt adjustment and payment of losses. In that respect, it is classed in "Best's Insurance Reports" as "A.1".

For a number of years previous to the organization of the Bridgeton Fire Department, the Company controlled and managed all of the fire fighting apparatus in the City, contributing largely to its purchase and maintenance.

In 1867 the Organization purchased a lot and built the two story, brown stone and brick building situate at 107 East Commerce Street,

and occupied the building for sixty years. In July, 1927, the Company sold its East Commerce Street property to the Cumberland Trust Company of Bridgeton and moved in October, 1927, to its new and modern home located at 12 North Pearl Street.

The Company has in force over \$24,000,000 insurance, with a surplus to the policyholders of more than a quarter of a million dollars. Its field of operation is New Jersey, but it is principally active in the lower portion of the State.

The Company is managed by a Board of fifteen Directors, elected by and from the policyholders. Its present officers are:

HARRY H. HANKINS,
President.

RALPH H. PARVIN,
Secretary.

WILLIAM T. LANING,
Treasurer.

JUDGE FERTILIZERS by RESULTS!

In 1935 truck farmers everywhere bought Non-acid Forming and Physiologically Neutral Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers on our word that it would give them better crops. Market days of 1935 proved this.

If you are not acquainted with the marvelous crops Swift's Red Steer produced in 1935 talk to your neighbors or see your local Authorized Swift Agent. We invite you to judge Red Steer on the results it has produced. You're sure to want some.

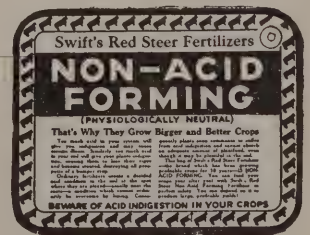
SWIFT'S RED STEER
Physiologically Neutral

CONVENIENT WAREHOUSE FACILITIES MAINTAINED BY

M. APRIL & BROS.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

PHONE 1729



EVENING NEWS COMPANY

Bridgeton, New Jersey



OUR FIVE LINOTYPES

The Bridgeton Evening News, the leading daily family newspaper of South Jersey, is the largest newspaper in point of circulation and volume of business south of Camden, with the exception of Atlantic City. It has a circulation in excess of 7,200 and provides one of the most complete coverages in this section of the State, reaching practically 100 per cent of its circulation on the day of publication.

The Evening News Company, which publishes the Evening News, also publishes the Dollar Weekly News every Friday, which it has done for over 50 years, enjoying a large circulation in the rural sections of South Jersey.

The News also operates the largest Commercial Printing Shop in South Jersey, doing all classes of high grade printing, a sample of which is this book, which is the product of the News presses.

Started in 1879 by J. Ward Richardson and two associates, the paper enjoyed a steady growth up to the present and bids fair to continue for many years.

In 1908 Dr. F. A. Stanger was associated with the firm, as Secretary and Treasurer and practically assumed the management.

In 1921 C. L. Snowden bought controlling interest, later selling in 1923 to Robert E. Fithian. In January, 1927, the present management took over the control of the News.

Located at 74 East Commerce Street the News building, owned by the company, is within 100 feet of the main corner in the city, and is easily accessible to the many friends and customers who daily visit the plant.

Having passed through two fires, both serious, the News has not missed an issue since its organization. This is due to two factors, the many presses, linotypes and other machines of the latest style, with which it is equipped and the loyalty of its force of forty workers, who in an emergency labor without thought of time or trouble.

The management of this modern, up-to-date afternoon newspaper plant is now in the hands of the following well-known men.

G. L. SCHOFIELD,
President and General Manager.

C. L. TURNER,
Secretary.

J. S. TURNER,
Treasurer.



A CORNER OF THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Cumberland Nurseries

Cumberland Nurseries was established in January, 1919, by William Wells, senior member of the firm of William Wells & Sons, the junior members being William H. and Harold N. Wells. From a very small beginning the acreage has increased until at the present about fifty acres are used in the business and sufficient land is owned to take care of the expansion for many more years.

The location of the nursery was influenced if not actually decided by the fact that trolley service passed the place. Of course none thought of the immense advance in automobile traffic, which practically wrecked the trolleys, nor of the good roads which made motor travel possible. So in spite of the disaster to trolley service the location has been excellent.

Many changes are taking place in the nursery business for there are changes in people's desires. One year it is evergreens, next year rock gardens, then outdoor living rooms. What will be next none can say. We know there will be change. When the change comes Cumberland Nurseries hopes to be able to supply all demands from home grown stock. It is too large an order to expect to have all things that grow. We hope to have all that any reasonable person can expect us to have.

Cumberland Nurseries offers a large assortment of worth while plants, landscape service and advice on your planting problems. When in the market for plants we invite you to inspect the nurseries.

Quaker City Knitwear Co.

The Quaker City Knitwear Company, 59 South Laurel Street, is one of the distinctive specialty shops of Bridgeton, which has won the commendation of the discriminating women during the nine years that it has been in business here. Its composite stock represents a cross section of various fields of activity in the community.

Hosiery and lingerie are found in wide variety; the store is well known for its large and varied selection of blouses, gloves and bags.

One of the most recent additions to Quaker City is a complete line of "Form Fit" and "Maiden Form" foundation garments, which have found international popularity with fashionable women.

John C. Wieland, the proprietor, who operates similar shops in Philadelphia and Millville, founded the business here in 1927.

A. G. Johnson & Son

This business was established in 1890 by A. G. Johnson. In 1914 the firm name was changed to A. G. Johnson and Son by the addition of William W. Johnson as a member of the firm.

Since the death of the founder in 1932, the business has been operated by the three children of the founder, William W. Johnson, Herbert G. Johnson and Mrs. Lillian Paris—the two former members being the active partners in the business.

This business is operating in the same location at which it started in 1890 and specializes in quality grades of Feeds, Grains, Seeds and Fertilizers, operating a most modern set-up of Grinding and Mixing Machinery.

The business is located at 59 North Laurel Street.

Rovner's

Founded 1905

With a beautiful store building, located in the heart of Bridgeton's shopping district, this business has grown from a small dry-goods store to an establishment handling, as well, a huge stock of ladies' and Misses' ready-to-wear garments and millinery. Mr. Rovner has always endeavored to make his a friendly store, and that he has succeeded is shown by the continued steady growth of the business.

Popular prices prevail at all times without sacrifice of quality.

The Rovner Store has become one of Bridgeton's leading retail establishments, the first floor presenting a varied offering of fashion accessories and a complete line of home needs. The second floor is confined to women's ready-to-wear and knitting supplies. Modern merchandising has made this one of the finest stores of its type in Cumberland County. There are over twenty major departments and scores of smaller departments each and every one a complete department within itself featuring quality goods rather than price.

